The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,379—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

TEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
KASHGAR.....	2621	450	R. G. Murray..	13th June
VERONA.....	3116	600	E. Ashdown ...	20th "
BURAT.....	3142	530	A.W. Adamson	27th "
NEPAUL.....	3535	600	H. Wyatt	4th July.
CATHAY.....	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	11th "
PESHAWUR....	2900	600	E. L. Baker	18th "
VENETIA.....	27.6	450	A. B. Daniell	25th "

Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon. p.m. on the day of sailing.

assengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, LTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRIN, l, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every l. The Steamers marked L proceeded direct to Lon- calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers nge vessels at Suez.

eturn Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: REE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of urn.

	Via Brindisi. First Class.	Via Brindisi. One way.	Via London. both ways.
rst Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
econd Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
X MONTHS.			
rst Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
econd Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

TEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
ROSETTA.....	3500	700	A. K. Barlow	16th June.
THIBET.....	2563	400	W. E. Thompson.	30th "
SHANNON	4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for three months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle. A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. S. Company.
Bombay, May 25, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and 1st of each month, calling at

EGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..K 500	Including	I Class ..K 520	Including
I do..... 340	wines.	II do. 350	wines.
III do..... 150	with food.	III do. 155	with food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Bond-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at ates which can be ascertained from the Agent.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 90 days.
From Genoa. | Class Calais Route.K 95 Brighton Route K 80
" ..II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 58
From Naples. I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 130
" ..II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 93
For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS, BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	....A. Tereck	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	....B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	....G. Doncich....	1,927	400	8th Sept.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig....	2,394	450	8th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	..Rs. 400 ..	..Rs. 280	..Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	320	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	....G. Doncich.....	1,927	400	2nd July.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig ...	2,394	450	2nd Augt.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day of sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Co. (Limited), Marine Branch.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 9th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
SYDAL HALL.....	J. C. Shaw..	2,700	400	About 21st June.
ZIKE HALL.....	W. Brand..	2,700	400	" 5th July.
ERTON HALL.....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	" 22nd July.
WISTOW HALL.....	J. Collin....	2,700	400	" 15th Aug.
RYDAL HALL.....	C. Shaw..	2,700	400	" 13th Sept.
RKEAD HALL.....	J. Reed ..	2,700	400	" 27th Sept.
MERTON HALL.....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	" 14th Oct.
WISTOW HALL.....	J. Wood....	4,000	500	" 28th Oct.
WRAY HALL.....	J. Collin....	2,700	400	" 18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL.....	J. C. Shaw..	2,700	400	" 6th Dec.

Special terms will be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

The Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every respect for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For plans, Books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD HALL & Co. and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.
The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO LONDON.

APPLY on board the s. s. "LINHOPE," Prince's Dock. Superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Sailing about the 16th June.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.
The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.
As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.
For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 8, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

S. S. HISPANIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 9, 1882. Agents.

SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN cylindrical STEAM-BOILERS thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter, Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard, Walker and Brothers, Bury.
For further particulars apply to the Manager at the Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Mills, or the Agents at their office, Fort.

J. SASSOON, Manager,
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE & CO. } Agents.
BOMBAY, 1st June, 1882. } Secretaries.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 tons, Captain G. D. Clark, sails on MONDAY, 19th June, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 29th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 1,984 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on MONDAY, 19th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 16th June, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th June, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.
Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.
IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should be company forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th June, 1882 Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash.....Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash..... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

REDUCED PRICES.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

	Cash prices.	Rs.	as.
Californian Apples.....Per tin		0	8
Californian Apricots.....	"	1	0
Californian Grapes	"	1	0
Californian Peaches	"	1	0
Californian Pears.....	"	1	0
Californian Plums	"	1	0
Californian Greengages	"	1	0
Californian Raspberries	"	1	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

		Rs.	a.
Arrowroot, Finest Bermuda, in 1 lb. tins.	each	1	12
Do. Speed's East Indian.....	"	0	14
Barley, Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins....	"	0	10
Groats, do. do. do. do....	"	0	10
Baking Powder, Borwick's, large size.....	"	0	12
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, in packets....	"	0	7
Do. do. do. tins....	"	0	9
Gelatine, in 1 and 2 oz. packets	per oz.	0	1
Hard's Infant's Food.....	per packet	0	10
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut.....	per oz.	0	14
Liebig's Infants' Food, Savory & Moore's.	per tin	0	10
Do. do. do. do. ..	per doz.	6	12
Macaroni, the finest, 2 lb. tins	each	1	8
Mellin's Food, for Infants and Invalids..	"	0	14
Do. do. do. large size..	"	1	8
Nestle's Milk Food.....	"	1	2
Oatmeal, best coarse Scotch, in 2 lb. tins..	"	0	8
Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. tins	"	0	8
Revalenta Arabica, 2s. 6d. tins.....	"	2	4
Sago Finest Pearl, 2 lb. tins or bottles ..	"	0	8
Tapioca, best clean white, 2 lb. tins (Enoch)	"	0	10
Vermicelli, finest white, 2 lb. tins.....	"	1	8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION!

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky" and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

VOLUNTEER ENTERTAINMENT.

In consequence of the uncertainty of the weather and to avoid the risk of the Entertainment being marred by a wet evening, it was deemed advisable to abandon the Fete at the Victoria Gardens, and to give a

MONSTER ENTERTAINMENT
AT THE
TOWN HALL
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13,
WET OR FINE.

The whole of the Original Programme will be carried out, and extensive arrangements are being made to ensure a grand evening's amusement.

THE STAR VARIETY TROUPE.
THE RENOWNED PERFORMING DOGS.
THE WINGLESS ANGEL.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
MR. DENBIGH NEWTON
will sing the new National Song,
HANDS ALL ROUND,
with full chorus, in which all are invited to join.

"CHIN-CHIN!"
by the celebrated Celestial Vocalist CHING FAOW.

THE VOLUNTEER BAND
will perform a choice selection during the evening for
DANCING IN THE LARGE HALL.

FINE ART EXHIBITION.
Catalogues will be published.

A GRAND AND ARTISTICALLY PAINTED TRYITONICON
MOVING PANORAMA,
illustrating Bombay from its earliest period to the present time.

A HANDSOME DOUBLE CASED
GOLD WATCH
will be given as a PRIZE to the author of the BEST, and a
BEAUTIFUL ALBUM
to the author of the WORST.
ORIGINAL CONUNDRUM.

THE "D" COMPANY
MINSTRELS
IN THE DURBAR HALL
DURING THE EVENING.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.
ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS.

The REFRESHMENT arrangements will be under the able direction of Mr. PEARSE.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
A bountiful supply of chairs will be provided without extra charge.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
Capt. A. W. PROUDFOOT. Capt. W. TENNENT.
Quarter-master A. F. SOUNDY.

Tram-cars to and from all parts during the evening.

MAURITIUS STEAMSHIP CO., Limited.
STEAM TO SEYCHELLES, MAURITIUS, AND REUNION.
(Carrying the Imperial and Indian Mails.)

FROM Aden on WEDNESDAY, June 21st, and regularly every four weeks thereafter. Cargo and passengers will be BOOKED at through rates by the local agent by steamers running in direct communication.
For further particulars of next departure from Bombay, rates of freight, parcels or passage, apply to
MR. HUNMUNTRAM PITTY.
6, Rampart-row.
Authorized Agent for the Company in Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
OLD WROT IRON.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Tenders for the purchase of about 30 tons of OLD WROT IRON RAILWAY SPIKES and about 80 tons of OLD WROT IRON FISHPLATES now lying on Wari-bunder, Mazagon, where they may be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent.
Offers must specify the rate per ton weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 12th June, 1882.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

GODRA BRANCH.

DURING the MONSOON MONTHS or until further notice, passengers will have to cross the river Mhye by Ferry Boat, when trains will be run as follows :—

	a. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
Godra	Dep. ...	10-0	Anand	Dep. 10-55	5-0
Mhye River	Arr. ..	11-0	Dakore	Arr. ..	6-30
		p. m.		p. m.	
Pali	Dep.	1-50	Dakore	Dep. 12-30	..
Dakore	do.	2-40	Pali	Arr. 1-25	..
Anand	Arr. 10-15	3-45	Mhye River	Dep. 4-25	..
			Godra	Arr. 5-25	..

Passengers will have to make their own arrangements for getting to and from the Ferry Boat and the train at each side of the Mhye.
Parcels will be carried, and an extra charge of 3 annas per maund will be made for ferry charges, no less charge being made than 3 annas on any consignment.
Goods, horses, carriages, and live stock will not be carried from and to Godra until further notice.

J. R. DUXBURY,
General offices, 12th June, 1882. Traffic Manager.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 22.)
CEYLON—EAST COAST.
NON-EXISTENCE OF SHOAL REPORTED DISTANT 4 MILES FROM BATTICALOA.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 29, of 15th August, 1881, on the reported existence of a shoal (on which the steam vessel *Brenus*, drawing 22 feet, struck) stated to lie about 4 miles off shore with Batticaloa flagstaff bearing about S. W. by W. ½ W., the British Hydrographic Department has notified that—
Further information has been received from the Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and from the Government of Ceylon, in reference to searches having been made for this reported danger in H. M. S. *Ready*, and by the Colonial Government. These examinations show that no danger exists so far distant from the land, in the direction reported, and in such deep water (25 to 32 fathoms).
From these examinations, taken in connection with the evidence collected, it is considered that the *Brenus* struck on a shoal not hereto fore charted, lying with Batticaloa flagstaff bearing S. 7° W., distant 7¼ cables, situated in the midst of known shoal coral ground.
This new shoal, with a least depth over it of 15 feet, lies 3¼ cables N. W. of the 7-feet shoal known as Tower rock; 6 cables W. ¼ S. of the 12-feet shoal known as Beacon rock; and 8¼ cables E. by S. of the 19-feet shoal known as Surveyor rock.

(The bearings are Magnetic, Variation 1¼° Easterly in 1882.)

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 1st June, 1882.

This Notice affects the following :—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2031, 828, 70, and 748b.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts Nos. 1256, 156, and 103a.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 442.
If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.
By order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,
Marine Department.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NOWROJEE RUTTONJEE COOPER, of Bombay, Parsee, has CONTRACTED for the SALE of the land, messuages and premises hereunder described, being the land, messuages, and premises comprised in and demised by a certain Indenture of Lease, bearing date the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the said Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper of the other part. All persons having any claims against or to the said premises by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Marine-street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 12th day of June, 1882.

NANU AND ROBINSESEE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (3,857) three thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal taxes under No. 10, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue at Bombay, under No. 11, new survey No. 3,667, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the Government premises used as sick officer's quarters, on or towards the south by the ground formerly belonging to the late Cursetjee Cowasjee Banajee, but at present to Mr. Eduljee Bomanjee Kharas, on or towards the east by the high road leading to the Colaba light house, and on or towards the west by the Wodehouse road, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Limjee Manockjee, and are at present in that of Mr. J. F. Hutchinson.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at his office and at the book-seller.

SUTTON'S
HOME-GROWN
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,

Just imported Overland in fancy air-tight tin cases.

THESE have been packed by a process specially purposed to preserve the power of germination.

FLOWER SEEDS.

A tin containing twelve packets, including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Nasturtium.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Aster, &c., &c.

Cash Rs. 3-12.

A tin containing eighteen packets, including the following varieties :—

Portulaca.	Linum.	Zinnia.
Sweet Pea.	Nasturtium.	Pansy.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Aster, &c., &c.

Cash Rs. 5-8.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin containing twenty-four packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Celery.	Mustard.
Beet.	Cauliflower.	Onion.
Broccoli.	Cress.	Parsley.
Cabbage.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Cucumber.	Lettuce.	Radish, 2 sorts.

Turnip, &c., &c.
Cash Rs. 3-12.

A tin containing forty packets, including the following varieties :—

Beans, French.	Celery.	Parsley.
Beet.	Cress.	Peas, 4 sorts.
Borecole or Kale.	Cucumber.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Broccoli, 2 sorts.	Kohl Rabi.	Spinach.
Cabbage, 2 sorts.	Leek.	Turnip, 2 sorts.
Cabbage, Savoy.	Luttuce, 2 sorts.	Vegetable Marrow.
Carrot, 3 sorts.	Mustard.	&c., &c., &c.
Cauliflower.	Onion, 2 sorts.	

Cash Rs. 7-8.

An assortment of the most useful
GARDEN TOOLS.
For use in the Flower or Kitchen Garden.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STANDARD POLICIES.

LAST year the amount of New Assurances effected by the Standard Life Office was upwards of £1,400,000 sums assured, and is believed to be the largest business transacted during the year by any office in the United Kingdom. This result is no doubt to be attributed in a great measure to the freedom from restrictions which marks the Standard Policy, and to the name the Company has acquired for sound and liberal management.

DETAILS of the Investments £5,860,431 15s. 10d. and every information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Satandard Life Office, Bombay, June 1882.

BOATING, CRICKETING AND GYMKHANA SUITS.

	R.	a.
FINE BLUE SERGE, double or single breasted Sac Coat and Trousers	30	0
STOUT YACHTING BLUE SERGE, suit as above	45	0
BEST WHITE FLANNEL CRICKETING SUITS, made as above	30	0
BEST BLUE CRICKETING FLANNEL SUITS, made as above.....	35	0

	R.	a.
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, with Collars attached, thoroughly shrunk.....	9	0
WHITE HONEYCOMB MUFFLERS.....	2	0
WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, very soft and fine.....	3	8
ELASTIC CRICKETING BELTS	2	8
BRIDLE LEATHER BELTS	3	0
POLO or FOOT-BALL JERSEYS, striped, red or blue	9	8

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT TO CASH PURCHASERS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Society, 29th April, 1882, *page* 3.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAND,

a particularly dry Wine, which has found great favour in the eyes of the Prince of Wales, and for which His Royal Highness has recently given an exceptionally large order.

MESSRS. WACHTER & CO.'S ONLY AGENTS IN INDIA ARE

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WHO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SHIPMENTS OF THIS UNEQUALLED WINE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case	..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting "	.. " 45 and 60
" ½ " "	.. " 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.
POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Home News, 5th May, 1882, *page* 14.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAD.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY Address: Old Club House, Rampart Row, W.
CALCUTTA Address: 10, Hare Street.
MADRAS Address: 16, Second Line Beach.
LAHORE Address: Bank Place, Upper Mall.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 67 YEARS.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 39 YEARS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, (202) two hundred and two SUITS of KHAKEE CLOTHING of the new Regulation pattern, lately made up in different sizes by Messrs. SUCCARAM and Co., Poona, of Cawnpore Khakee Drill No. 7513. Price per Suit Rupees five, annas eight (Rs. 5-8-0). Also (979) nine hundred and seventy-nine yards of No. 7513 Khakee Drill, at annas eight, pies six (as. 8-6) a yard.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon of MONDAY next, the 19th instant, for the supply to this Company of 300 tons of 1st class TEAK TIMBER.
The undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th June, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON FOR BOMBAY.

WITH reference to the notice, dated the thirtieth of May, 1882, intimating that on and after the tenth instant, Cotton and other Traffic would not be received for conveyance to the sidings of this Company at Colaba. The public are advised that Cotton for Bombay may be consigned to Bori-bunder Station until further notice.

HENRY CONDER,
Bori-bunder, 12th June, 1882. General Traffic Manager.

RUPEES 5 EACH.
PENKNIVES
BY
MAPPIN BROTHERS.

GERMANSILVER Handle Electro-plated and Engraved, four blades, namely, one large, two small, and one nail, in leather pull off cases.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET "KAYE'S HALL" at Byculla. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Byculla. Rent, Rs 100. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the TOP-FLOOR of a HOUSE in Rampart-row above the offices of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. (the old Bombay Club building). Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, a HOUSE in Rampart-row, vacated by Messrs Hoar & Co. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the FIRST FLOOR of the new HOUSE opposite Watson's Hotel (the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust building). Apply to
E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the SHOP known as the "AUX VILLES DE FRANCE" in Rampart-row. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, spacious offices in Elphinstone-circle, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Mackinnon, McKenzie and Co.; also the top floor of the same building as a residence. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, one of the coolest and best RESIDENCES in the Fort, near Mr. Pearse's, in Apollo-street. For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 15th July, "KATEVILLE," at Malabar Hill. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill. Rent very moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

MANGOES (ALPHONSO).

WE are supplying this splendid fruit to our Constituents as in former seasons.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED 1867.
BO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 12.

We have had an extremely quiet week in business of all kinds, both imports and exports. A break in the rains prevailed for the four days following the despatch of last mail, during which shipments were practicable, but heavy rain set in on Saturday night and has continued with but little intermission up to the time of writing, preventing anything like active business. The rainfall has been pretty general throughout the country, and in so far the prospects of the season are favourable, but a very general impression appears to prevail that we are getting our monsoon supply too early, and that the country may fall short of moisture in July-August, when it is most wanted. There is a certain amount of reason in this view, based as it is on the experience of previous years, but it is nevertheless possible that the present large fall may mean an exceptionally heavy monsoon all round, which would be all the better. In the meantime very little is stirring, but the dealers in our various markets are watching the progress of events most narrowly, and so soon as they begin to have confidence in the ultimate result we shall see a more lively state of things. On the one hand our imports will meet a better enquiry, whilst holders of Wheat and Seeds up-country will be less chary of parting with their stocks. Freights are still very dull, but are not worse than they were, 25s. per ton being still the rate for Liverpool by Canal and 40s. to 42s. 6d. by Cape. Money is easy, Sterling Exchange weak, Shares steady.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Increase	Rs. 50,218
Do. do. Branches	Decrease	3,203
Other Deposits	Increase	28,68,201
Government Securities	Decrease	2,30,799
Loans	"	4,37,166
Bills Discounted	Increase	8,19,825
Cash with Correspondents	"	13,272
Cash and Currency Notes	"	29,14,828

These movements are all distinctly in favour of easier money, and to all appearance the rate of discount must still go considerably lower, some people even looking upon 3 per cent. as a comparatively high level. In the meantime there is certainly little to go against this view, business promising to keep remarkably dull for some time to come, whilst speculation in stocks and shares seems dead for the time being.

EXCHANGE.—A very weak feeling has characterised our market for Sterling since last mail left, and we close to-day with a still downward tendency at a decline of 3-32d. all round, say :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8d. per rupee, 4 months' sight 1s. 8 3-16d. ; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d., 6 months' 1s. 8 13-32d. ; Francs, 3 months' 2·13½ per rupee.

The extent of private paper placed has been very limited, there being but few bills making in the present state of business, whilst some little demand has existed for remittance notwithstanding the decline. The weight of opinion regarding the market, in fact, is evidently in favour of a further fall, although Government will try, no doubt, to keep up the price of their drafts to 1s. 8d. or over, the probable effect of such a minimum will be to leave the entire amount offered on their hands. For a time there can be no question that in adopting the principle of a fixed minimum, Government have succeeded in imparting a steadiness to the value of the Rupee which would not otherwise have been possible, but the policy has been overdone lately in declining to meet the demand at 1s. 8d., and the penalty will have to be paid in lower rates later on.

GOVERNMENT PAPER during the early part of the week was strong and advancing, the easier state of money, coupled with what was regarded as more favourable news from Egypt, giving buyers a trifle more courage. On Friday the quotation for Fours had advanced to Rs. 103¼ for amounts and as high as Rs. 103½ for small clean pieces, but this brought out the banks as large sellers, which, added to the tenor of to-day's Egyptian telegrams, has induced a decided reaction, the market closing flat at Rs. 102¼. Fours-and-a-half have not fluctuated to the same extent only touching Rs. 109 at the best and closing at Rs. 108¾.

SHARES.—The course of the market has been somewhat irregular, nothing in the shape of a strong speculative feeling having been apparent throughout. In *Banks* the only movement has been in Bank of Bombays which are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 792½. In *Land* Companies after some fluctuations close to a rise of Rs. 2½. *Press* shares are in better request than almost any other class of securities, the whole of the Companies whether in Bombay or up-country having done well. Akbar have advanced Rs. 75, Apollo, Berar, and Sind Rs. 15, Mofussils and New Indian Rs. 7½ per share. *Spinning* and *Weaving Mill* Companies for the greater part of the week have ruled very dull, but latterly under the influence of a better demand for Yarns both locally and from China a somewhat better feeling has set in. As a general thing, however, our quotations show a slight decline on the week. In *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay-Burmah Trading Company are Rs. 10, and Treacher and Company, Limited, Rs. 15 higher. Gold Mining shares are practically unsaleable.

PIECE-GOODS.—With continued moderate supplies from home, and the monsoon so far as it has gone fairly satisfactory, a better demand has set in for Grey Goods latterly, and the clearances for the week are estimated at about 1,600 packages. Prices in occasional instances are one anna per piece better, and an improved tone is evidently setting in, but, whether this will be further developed or even maintained, depends on how the rains go up-country. If favourably, the dulness of the past six months will be in a measure recouped by the better business which must follow, and even if the rains are not all that could be desired we question whether things can go much worse than they have been. Bleached and Dyed Goods are still very slack.

YARNS.—There has been less doing in English twist latterly, the up-country demand having apparently been satisfied for the time being, but the tone of the market keeps very steady, sellers, if anything, holding for slightly higher rates, on the strength of enhanced quotations from home. In local Yarns a large business has been done, probably about 2,500 bales, and prices are again 1-16 to ⅛ anna higher, making a rise of ¼ anna from the lowest point.

METALS.—*Copper and Yellow Metal* are dull at unchanged prices. *Iron* is depressed and stocks excessive of nearly all kinds.

COALS.—The market is quite disorganised at the moment by the collapse which has taken place amongst the dealers and the extensive robberies they are found to have been committing on the bunders for some time past. Very little new business is being done, nor will there be much passing for some time, as importers seem disinclined to touch the article until matters have settled down, but stocks are not large in comparison to the consumption, and after the rains buyers will probably have to pay higher rates. We quote :—Davison's Rs. 14, Cardiff Rs. 15, alongside, to arrive.

COTTON.—During the fine weather experienced for a few days after last mail left a fair amount of buying was done for export at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but this has been stopped by the rains commencing again, and to-day's prices must be taken as to a great extent nominal. They are, however, very firmly maintained, especially for dry Cotton, of which the proportion held in stock is comparatively small, and as we shall receive but limited supplies henceforward our level of prices will probably be high. It is impossible as yet to ascertain with any degree of exactitude what the stocks in Bombay really are, but in all probability they will not turn out much in excess of the average, whilst the balance left in the districts must be unusually small.

The receipts of Cotton from up-country show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
For the week	13,040	63,712	43,317
Since 1st September	1,633,425	1,939,112	1,052,160
Since 1st January	1,382,646	891,138	934,166

The *Clearances for Sea* since 1st January amount to 1,197,916 bales as against 670,250 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission.

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Fine Omra (Nominal)	Rs. 207	=5 5/16d.
Good do.	" 197	=5 1/16d.
F.G.F. do.	" 193	=4 31/32d.
G.F. do.	" 185	=4¾d.
Fine Dhollera (Nominal)	" 208	=5 5/16d.
Good do.	" 195	=5d.
F.G.F. do.	" 188	=4 27/32d.
G.F. do.	" 182	=4 11/16d.
Good Ginned Dharwar	" 211	=5 13/32d.
Good Westerns	" 186	=4 25/32d.
F.G.F. do.	" 182	=4 11/16d.

WHEAT has been very firm owing to continued low freights and buying in to cover previous contracts. No. 1 Soft White we quote at Rs. 33 to Rs. 33½, No. 2 Rs. 31 to Rs. 32, Soft Red Rs. 30 to Rs. 30½ per candy.

LINSEED is firm at Rs. 5-8 per cwt., supplies getting into smaller compass. *Rapeseed* is in request and must now be quoted at the enhanced rate of Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-3 per cwt. for Guzerat, stocks having insignificant.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi. dend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	792½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	870
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,333	150	12½	2 do.	96

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 10th June, as compared with the statement of 3rd June :—

	June 3.	June 10.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	38,41,893	38,92,087
Do. do. at Branches	11,95,546	11,92,343
Other Deposits	2,05,64,563	2,34,32,764
Post Bills	11,323	10,272
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,06,414	5,45,255
	3,83,44,715	4,12,97,721
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	70,37,914	68,07,115
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,21,401	11,94,476
Loans, on Security of do	20,43,757	22,06,501
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,901	1,084
Bills Discounted	1,44,23,377	1,52,43,302
Stamps	2,900	2,860
Dead Stock Rs. 5,50,308		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,25,000	3,25,388	3,25,308
Bullion	3,60,790	2,62,704
Cash Balances with Correspondents	21,91,975	3,05,217
Cash and Currency Notes	1,20,34,306	1,49,49,134
	3,83,44,715	4,12,97,721

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left Liverpool for Bombay on Sunday, the 11th instant.

THE Hall Line steamer Speke Hall, outward bound from Liverpool for Bombay, left Suez at 3 p. m. on Saturday, the 10th instant.

THE Abergeldie, 1,878 tons, Captain A. Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Castle (13th May) with a cargo of 2,720 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Empress, 1,431 tons, Captain W. Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland (12th May), with a cargo of 1,933 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Standard, 1,074 tons, Captain H. Donnell, arrived in harbour yesterday from West Hartlepool (12th May), with a cargo of 1,500 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain T. W. Lewin, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Alley bin Ameer, Mr. Ahmed Adwanee, Mr. Abdoola bin Fovas, Mr. Salla Assuffer, Habibee and girl, Mr. Hoopan bin Hassum and three friends, and 32 deck.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
11	Rosetta (s)	Barlow	London, May 17.
12	Empress (s)	Simpson	Sunderland, May 12.
	Abergeldie (s)	Watson	Newcastle, May 13.
	Standard (s)	Donnell	West Hartlepool, May 12.

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Abyssinia (s)	Lewin	Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania (s)—8 casks red paint and 20 drums soft soap, Tyebally Chandabhoy ; 17 casks paints, Pestonjee Nowrojee and Sons ; 1,669 plates hard spelter, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 5 casks whiskey, W. M. Macaulay and Co.

Clan Fraser (s)—5 puncheons whiskey, Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania (s)—10 cases soap, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 3 cases glassware, 1 case hats, and 2 cases brushes, Treacher and Co ; 14 cases tobacco, Kalidass Roychund ; 1 cask glassware, Volkart Brothers ; 2 cases glassware and 9 cases lamps, Theodor Knaust ; 309 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adom ; 51 barrels rosin, Mossajee Mahamed Khan ; 10 cases soap and 3 cases oil-manastores, Surufally Heptoola ; 50 cases yellow metal sheets and 25 cases copper sheets, Bean, Ashley and Co.

Britannia (s)—33 bundles steel hoops, Heeralall.

Clan Fraser (s)—1 crates earthenware, Moosa Ayoob.

FROM LONDON.

Khedive (s)—12 packages provisions soap and haberdashery, Rogers and Co ; 6 cases papers, Hussunally Abdoolally and Co.

Rosetta (s)—2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 85,000), Volkart Brothers.

Cathay (s)—10 cases moselle, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

Cohanim (s)—10 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Normandy (s)—40 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cathay (s)—18 cases colour, Volkart Brothers.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hispania (s)—25 cases clocks, Haloo Mossun Tar Mahamed ; 892 boxes soap, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 10 cases tobacco, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calcutta—200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

County of Selkirk—17 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 740 cwts linseed, Ruttonsee Mooljee.

Tuscany (s)—64 bales jute, P. Chrystal and Co ; 77 bales hemp, Oodhowdass Luckmedass ; 60 bags rags, Nagsee Gangadhur ; 52 bales cotton, Dewsee Lalji.

Britannia (s)—1,950 cwts myrabolams, Dewcuran Luckmedass ; 160 bales rags, Pragjee Heerjee ; 31 bales wool, Goculdass Jaithanee.

Rydal Hall (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 3,200 cwts wheat, Vussonjee Naranjee and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Pitamber Lalljee ; 22 bales cotton, Jehanghir Hormusjee ; 230 bales cotton, P. Chrystal and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Linhope (s)—10 cases eau-de-cologne, Abdool Hoosein Hyderally ; 152 cwts fishmaws, Khanmahamed Nensey ; 4 bales hides, Hurjeebhoy Jumall and Co ; 2½ cwts ginger and 40½ cwts coffee, Mooljee Laithia and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 22¼ cwts indigo, Teelamull Chimandass ; 5 bales hides, Carmalee Hanstoola and Co ; 2 bales skins, Jan Mahamed and Peerbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Lennie Burrell—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Bretwalda (s)—1,000 bundles rattans, The A. H. Lloyd and Co ; 190 cwts horns, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 10,000½ cwts rapeseed, Remington and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Vindobala (s)—150 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers.

Adirondeck (s)—2,901 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Clifton—450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Rydal Hall (s)—660 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co ; 660 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Crane (s)—338 cwts wheat and 602½ cwts. mowra seed, F. Stuquet and Co.

Clan Ranald (s)—1,625 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, 4,170 cwts gingellyseed, and 2,523 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Brocadaile (s)—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna (s)—133 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass ; 26 bales cotton, Ramgopal Poolchund.

FOR TRIESTE.

Harvest (s)—300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Harvest (s)—108 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 36 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 7.

Werge, Capt., 11th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.

JUNE 10.

Vigors, Lieut., K. O. Regt., on duty, from Jacobabad.

JUNE 11.

Chichester, Lieut.-Col., L. N., Lancashire, from leave, from England.

Turtan, Col., Hydrabad Contingent, from leave, from England.

Brandieth, Lieut.-Col., R. E., on duty, from England.

St. Paul, Major, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 12.

Werge, Capt., 11th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Baroda.

Turtan, Col. Hyderabad Contingent, to join to Hingoli.

Kreyer, Lieut., 17th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Satara.

St. Paul, Major, Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, June 13.

There will be drill in the Town Hall every Wednesday evening until further orders, commencing on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 8.p. m. All members are requested to attend.

By order,

A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIFF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 5.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

3rd N. I.—Lieut. C. M. Edwards, 2nd Batn. Berkshire Regt., a candidate for the Ben. S. C. to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 5th May, 1882.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani on the dates specified :—

On the 1st May 1882.—Lieuts. C. N. Simpson, R. H. A. ; H. de T. Phillips, R. A. ; A. Weston, 6th Dragoon Guards ; C. Jackson, 8th Hussars ; H. H. Fullerton, 2nd Bn. R. West Surrey Regt. ; L. H. Phillips, 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt. ; J. F. D. Longe, 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt. ; W. G. W. Rawlinson, 2nd Bn. Lincolnshire Regt ; G. C. G. Beaver, 2nd Bn. Linconshire Regt. ; A. C. Cubitt, 1st Bn. Suffolk Regiment ; J. MacN. Walter, 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt. ; C. C. Thackeray, 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt. ; H. E. Bolleau, 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt. ; C. C. Reid, 1st Bn. East Lancashire Regt. ; J. T. Evatt, 2nd Bn. Dorcestershire Regt. ; H. A. Kinloch, 4th Bn. King's R. Rifle Corps ; J. S. Guille, 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt. ; T. T. Fischer, 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt. ; F. S. Picot, 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt. ; R. H. Dawson, 1st Bn. Manchester Regt. ; D. J. T. O'Brien, 1st Bn. Manchester Regt. ; F. V. Whittall, 1st Bn. Leinster Regt. ; R. J. Strachey, 4th Bn. Rifle Brigade ; Qr.-Masters J. King, 1st Bn. Border Regt., Surgn.-Major J. O'Reilly, M. B., A. M. D. ; S. K. Cotter, M. D., A. M. D. ; Surgeons H. J. Michael, A. M. D. ; T. F. Macneece, A. M. D. ; G. T. Goggin A. M. D. ; J. Day, M. B., A. M. D. ; D. St. J. Grant, I. M. S. ; Vety.-Surgn. H. T. W. Mann, A. V. D. ; School Master G. Tomlinson, 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt. ; T. Walker, 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt. ; Orderly Room Sergt. R. Penny, Unattached List ; Sergeant G. Turner, Unattached List ; Lce. Corpls. J. Murphy, 1st Bn. S. Lancashire Regt. ; W. Hemmett, 1st Bn. S. Lancashire Regt. ; Gunner T. Jones, 13-9 R. A. ; Privates B. H. Haycock, 6th Dragoon Guards ; F. Cowan, 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt. ; E. Mills, 1st Bn. Royal Welsh Fusilrs. ; J. Rodger, 1st Bn. West Riding Regt. ; E. Doolan, 1st Bn. S. Lancashire Regt. ; M. Fahey, 1st Bn. S. Lancashire Regt. Privates. J. Foley, 1st Bn. Manchester Regt. ; J. O'Byrne, 1st Bn. Manchester Regt. ; T. Sayers, 4th Bn. Rifle Brigade.

On the 2nd May 1882.—Orderly Room Sergt. A. White, Unattached List. Driver J. Grey, G.-A., R. H. A.

On the 8th May 1882.—Lieut. O. E. Wheeler, 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt. Lce. Corpl. J. Viccars, 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt.

On the 22nd May 1882.—Lieut. W. H. Chippindall, R. E.

With the sanction of the Govt. of India, the undermentioned medical subordinate is permitted to resign the service :—

Hospital Apprentice H. G. Bonny, Sub-Medl. Dept.

The fifteen months' leave to England on private affairs, granted to Major (now Lieut.-Col.) T. A. Cory, 2nd Bn. Somersetshire Regt. is extended to the 28th Sept. 1882.

The leave of absence to England, on medical certificate, granted to Major Alfred Dixon, A. Baty. C. Bgde. R. H. A., is hereby cancelled.

The three months' leave to Kashmir, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. W. F. Montresor (S. C.), 16th Ben. Cavy., is cancelled at his own request.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 13.

(efore the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary Suit.

166-82—Ardesir and H.—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel and another vs Tockersey Maljee and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

166-81—Tyabjee and D.—Sha Manecklal Tribhovandas vs G. Taylor.

337-81—Muljee and B.—Muncherjee Dorabjee vs The Ashoor Manufacturing and Press Company.

415-81—R. M. Sayani—Ebrahimbhoy Currimbhoy and others vs. Allarakhia Shewjee—In person.

417-81—Pestonjee K.—Meggonmul Ramsook vs Mahadeo Pursad—Gordhun.

451-81—Nanu and H.—Esmaljee Dossabhoy vs Adomally Esoofally.

532-81—Macfarlane and E.—C. A. Turner vs Cumulsey Premjee.

106-82—Shapurjee and T.—Khimjee Jairam vs Thucker Ramdas Nathoo.

108-82—Macfarlane and E.—Gunsey Kessowjee and others vs Jetha Hurjee.

156-82—Ardeshir and H.—Hurjewandas Bhowanbhoy vs J. Gordon.

Long Causes.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs. Trikumjee Veljiee and others—J. B. D., P. and G., M. and E.—Part heard.

676-79—Muljee and B.—Pragjee Morarjee and others vs. Goverdhandas Foculdas and others—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

487-79—Macfarlane and E.—Moterow and others vs Cassibai—Jefferson B. and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

249-80—Smith and F.—Bai Shivkore and another vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub—Crawford and B.

508-81—Venayekrao Vasudeo Hurdas vs Dhondiram Oomerchund and another.

128-82—In person—Benbai *alias* Gungabai and another vs Dhirajlal Haloo.

129-82—In person—Madhowdas Damodhur vs Ruttonsey Khatao.

134-82—Jefferson B. and D—Jetha Runchord and others vs Balcrustna Baggojee.

135-82—Jefferson B. and D—Jetha Runchord and others vs Purbhoolal Mahadeo.

140-82—Jefferson B. and D—Purshotumdas Shivlal vs Bomonjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwala.

143-82—Payne and G—Gridhur Malla and others vs Cowasjee Bhimjee and another.

144-82—H. Bicknell—I. H. Latimer vs Cumulsey Premjee.

148-82—Muljee and B.—Mulla Bhavanidas Barbhaya and another vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawala.

150-82—Payne and G—Jaitha Akha and others vs Sorabjee Cursetjee Jeweller—Balkrishna and B.

151-82—Payne and G.—Ahmed Saheb Abdool Rahman vs Kaik Malik Mommed and another.

157-82—Khunderao M.—Runchord Dayal vs Runchordas Gungadas Beewa.

174-82—H. M. Sayani—Lalljeebhoy Yullee vs. Mahomed Khacklanee.

Long Causes.

120-81—Jefferson B and D—Mancoover vs Luxmicoover—Khunderao M.—Part heard.

55-81—Crawford and B—Tejbhan Tullockchund and another vs Gulam Mahomed Hajee and another—J. and H., H. C. and L.

24-81—Balkrishna and B—Gulam Mahomed Hajee vs Jaffer Rahimtoola—Hearn, C and L.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

For Judgment.

288-81—R. M. Sayani Ruttonsey Morarjee vs Jumnadas Pitamberdas—Shapurjee and T.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

279-81—Tobin and R.—Raghunath Gunesh Naik vs Atmaram Venayek Palker—Macfarlane and E.—Part heurd.

573-79—M. H. Khan—Khanbhoy Peerbhoy vs Memon Sulleman Joosub and another—In person.

145-80—Chalk and W.—Dharsey Manjee and others vs Kesarlal and another—J. B. D., and P. and G.

760-81—Tobin and R.—Walbai vs Lilbai.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette*Office

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

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Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE steamer Helios has just ARRIVED in Bombay with a Special Consignment of the world-renowned iron-frame PIANOS by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE in solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square	Rs. 675
Sympathetic	" 750
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Easy and advantageous terms by yearly purchase or hire system on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay, May 1, 1882. Sole Agents.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE

AND

OPTICIANS TO THE

PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC

SURGEONS IN INDIA.

HARRIS & LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS

20, RAMPART ROW,

(Next to the Oriental Bank

BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES

and the

LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to PREVENT DELAY in their DELIVERY it is requested that LETTERS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and PRIVATE SECRETARY during His Excellency's stay at Guneshkhind may be addressed to

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
GUNESHKHIND,
[POONA]"

the name of the post town being enclosed in brackets as above.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Guneshkhind, June 5, 1882.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FARRAN—May 22, at Stag's End Park, Herts, the wife of Charles F. Farran, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HILTON—June 10, at David Sassoon's Reformatory, Girgaum, Robert Hilton, Inspector, H. M.'s Dockyard, aged 61 years, 9 months, and 15 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KERR—June 7, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Kerr, 3rd Madras Cavalry, of a son.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A PASSENGER."—Your letter has been forwarded to the Traffic Manager.

"WANDERER."—Shall appear.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1882.

THE sanguinary riots at Alexandria can scarcely surprise anyone. They are the direct and natural outcome of the state of suspense and alarm consequent on the political situation. Arabi Pasha and the military party have been for at least three weeks past assiduously representing the presence of the allied squadrons as an evidence of hostility to the Sultan, to the Khedive, to Egypt, and to Religion. Officers have been sent on mission through the country to rouse the spirit of the people and organise resistance. Our correspondent at Cairo, in a letter which we publish this morning, gives a lively account of the measures most effectually taken to rouse the population and overawe the Khedive when the arrival of the fleets at Alexandria appeared to promise His Highness support in the effort to re-establish his authority. The Sultan is credited with having sent a secret agent in advance of the Commission to counsel Arabi to show a firm front to the Western Powers. Whether the story be true or not, it is certain that Arabi has shown a most unexpected stubbornness, and that he has proved himself the real master in Egypt. The army reserves, to the number of 20,000, have been called in. The correspondents at Cairo state that the men are brought in chained like convicts, which is likely enough. It was thus that the faithful "volunteered" to fight for the Sultan during the late Russian war. Every man of them had handcuffs as he marched to the depôt. But they did not prove the worse soldiers on that account, when they had been put through their drill and were placed in the ranks. There can be little doubt that the efforts of the party in power to stimulate the latent feeling against foreigners have been largely successful, and the continued presence of the fleets—the withdrawal of which, it was well known, the Sultan had demanded—must have added to the excitement. A street disturbance, we are told, gave rise to the outbreak which has had such deplorable results. There was a fight between natives and Maltese, and some twenty of the latter were killed and wounded. Evidently the disturbance once begun soon became general, for not only was the English Consul wounded, Mr. Cookson, but the Italian and the Greek Consuls were injured, an engineer belonging to H. M. S. Superb was killed, and several houses were destroyed. The troops ultimately restored order ; but the disorder had lasted five hours, and this under the very guns of the British and French ironclads. All this gives rise to considerable anxiety for the safety of the Europeans at Cairo and other inland places. There could scarcely have been any special antipathy to the Maltese residents who were the first victims of the popular fury. As a rule, the natives of Malta settled in Egypt acquire a knowledge of Arabic, and fraternise more with the natives than any other class of foreigners. They are mostly in humble position, and do not excite the envy or the hatred of the Egyptians. Still, as we have seen, they were set upon and a score of them killed and wounded, simply, no doubt, because they were foreigners, and the subjects of one of the Western Powers. The situation in Egypt is evidently full of peril, and as yet there seems to be little room for a hope of a speedy solution. The Sultan is playing his part with great coolness and high diplomatic skill. He appears to be quite willing to deport Arabi Pasha, if the allied Powers agree to his terms and ask for his armed assistance. As we have said understood in Paris and London when the last mail left that there had been an understanding between the French and English Cabinets that in the last resort a Turkish force should be landed in Egypt "to restore the *status quo*," but that the Freycinet Cabinet drew back at the last moment on account of the effect which any new development of Turkish influence in North Africa might have on French opinion. On the other hand, Austria and Italy both strongly impressed upon the Porte that it was entirely a matter for Turkish intervention alone, and that nothing could be properly undertaken in derogation of the Sultan's sovereign rights without the consent of all the Powers. France proposed a Conference, but, as we know, Turkey declared that it was not necessary. All the Powers now agree in recommending the Porte to accept the Conference. At least they appear to agree in that recommendation. But Germany and Austria and Italy may find means to intimate that the continued refusal of the Sultan would not excite any violent indignation on their part. In that case there will be no Conference, and we shall be under the necessity of either accepting the Sultan's help under the conditions which best suit his pan-Islamic policy, or of sending an Anglo-French force to Egypt. In the meanwhile the Egyptian military party is organising its means of defence, and whatever force is ultimately sent will have to be on a pretty large scale. We cannot stand by and allow Europeans to be murdered in Egypt under the very guns of our ironclads. Whatever the embarrassments which result from our errors of policy, indecision must now have an end. We must protect the lives of British subjects, and take care that British Consuls and officers of Her Majesty's ships are not wounded or slain

TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH ENVOY TO KABUL.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sardar Mahomed Afzul Khan, C. S. I., reached Jelalabad on the morning of the 30th May. A mile and a half from the city he was met by the Governor, Sardar Abdul Ghafur Khan, and a small body of troops, who escorted him to the house placed at his service. Throughout his journey his reception has been satisfactory.

The Khan of Lalpura arrived at Jelalabad from Kabul on the 30th ultimo, and visited Sardar Mahomed Afzul Khan on his departure from Kabul. The Khan received khillats from the Amir. His infant daughter has been betrothed to a son of His Highness. The Khan was to have left Jelalabad on the 31st ultimo, and Sardar Mahomed Afzul Khan the following day.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

The *Englishman* states that the arrangements connected with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company have been managed entirely through the Secretary of State. The Government in this country knows no more about the subject than has been conveyed to the public by Reuter's late telegrams. They hope, however, to receive all particulars by the next mail.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

By way of improving the position of civil upper subordinates in the Public Works Department, it has been determined to bestow the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer on deserving officers.

SETTING IN OF THE S. W. MONSOON AT CALCUTTA.

The monsoon has regularly sit in here very mildly.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SERIOUS RIOTS AT ALEXANDRIA.

THE BRITISH CONSUL WOUNDED.

LONDON, JUNE 11, 10 P.M.

Serious riots have taken place at Alexandria to-day. A body of natives attacked some Europeans, several of whom have been killed and wounded. Many houses were destroyed by the rioters. Mr. Cookson (British Consul and Judge of the Chief Consular Court) was severely wounded, and an engineer of H. M.'s ironclad Superb was shot dead. The military were called out, and after five hours the rioters were dispersed, and order was again restored.

CAIRO, JUNE 11, 11-20 P.M.

Serious riots have taken place at Alexandria to-day, which originated in a fight between natives and Maltese; 20 of the latter were killed and wounded. Mr. Cookson, English Consul, and Signor Machiavelli, the Italian Consul, were both wounded. Order was restored by the aid of the military.

CAIRO, JUNE 11, MIDNIGHT.

The outbreak at Alexandria originated in a street quarrel. In addition to the English and Italian Consuls, the Greek Consul was seriously injured.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, JUNE 10.

The "Washington Agricultural Bureau's" monthly report states that the average condition of the cotton crop in the ten cotton states is 88 per cent.

OMISSION.

In our telegram from Constantinople of Saturday stating that the German, Austrian, and Russian Ambassadors had presented an identical note to the Porte in support of the Conference, the Italian Ambassador was inadvertently omitted.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 11.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left here for Bombay this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollerah	4 5-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85½
4½ per cent. do.	91 5-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅜
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101
6 per cent. French Rentes	115½
Bar Silver	52 5-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ...	1-8
Oriental Bank Shares	£16-10
Chartered Bank Shares	£22-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£18
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares ...	£19-10

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY, JUNE 11.

At 10 p.m	81·4

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

„ 6 a.m.	79·0
„ 10 a.m.	81·4
„ 2 p.m.	81·4
„ 4 p.m.	80·2

A BRAHMIN boy was excommunicated the other day at Ahmedabad for the offence of having in his possession some cigars of European manufacture.

WE are asked to state that there is no truth in the announcement, which we made on the faith of a Poona paper, that Mr. H. Prescott, Superintendent of Police, Nasick, has been appointed Commissioner of Police in the Gackwar's territory.

A DISTRICT OFFICER of the North-West Provinces writes to the Allahabad paper on the subject of the Local Self-government scheme :—" Nothing could be more excellent in theory than to give District Committees certain allotments and allow them to spend them as they think fit. But in practice, when there is nothing allowed, or to be allowed, when the budget is a foregone conclusion for years to come, the whole affair is a farce, and when the resident gentry see how truly a farce, their distrust of Government will be enhanced necessarily. I trust the Governor-General, who really appears to mean business, will insist on local Governments giving the reality, as well as the semblance, of control over income, as well as expenditure, to District Committees. If the recent manifesto would seem to imply, the finances of the local Government itself are not remarkably flourishing, and further manipulation of figures may result in the amounts at the credit of local funds being still further diminished, the out-look is one of very little promise. As matters stand now, the name of local self-government may be made a pretence for throwing on local funds charges which it does not suit Government to incur itself, or for withdrawing such minor sources of income as the 'local improvement fund' which was formerly granted to each district from the surplus receipts of pounds, &c. If, as suggested by the Governor-General, the entire income from pounds were placed at the disposal of the committee, or even a portion of the license tax, some inducement to economy and careful administration of funds might be given. But meanwhile with every committee, nay the local Government itself, bankrupt, the receipts from that unobjectionable source, the patwari cess, are gaily thrown away. Of a truth, when the District Committees come together—many of them containing amongst their members intelligent, enterprising landed proprietors, European and native—and they inquire what they have to govern, and wherewithal, the answer can be but a pitiful confession of sham and pretence."

THE Viceregal Legislative Council will shortly be called upon, the *Englishman* says, to dispose of a Bill some provisions of which will seriously affect certain privileges which Indian barristers, like their brethren in other parts of the Empire, prize highly, and the maintenance of which they defend, among other grounds, upon that of immemorial usage. The provisions in question are contained in the second schedule of the Bill, and are to the effect that "a *muktarnama*, *vakalatnama*, or document empowering an advocate of a High Court to act in civil or criminal cases" shall cost from eight annas to two rupees, according to the status of the court before which the advocate conducts his case. It is to the assumption in these provisions that barristers will object, and in fact already have objected, the assumption, namely, that barristers are bound to produce powers of attorney before any court whatever, in any case, whether civil or criminal. In the Bill introduced by Mr. Stokes, and which will probably become law very soon, it is provided in a few brief sentences introduced into a corner of one of the schedules of the Bill, that vocates must henceforth produce their "powers" all cases, whether civil or criminal. These they will be required to produce before urt Judges, Chief Commissioners, Members evenue Boards, Collectors, Magistrates, missioners, and other officers. Not a reason is assigned for the pronce with the immemorial privilege he new provisions appear to have merely because the rights in ques- in previous Acts, and because legislator consumed by a passion for work thought it necessary to say something or other on the subject. If the new provisions become law, they will certainly be resented by the whole body of barristers from Simla to Madras.

THE *London Gazette* contains the following announcement :—The Queen has been pleased to ordain and declare that Emily Eliza Adam, widow of the Right Hon. William P. Adam, C. I. E., late Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George at Madras, in the East Indies, shall have, hold, and enjoy the same style, title, place, and precedence to which she would have been entitled had her said husband survived and been created a baronet ; and also to command that the said royal order and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

AN influential committee has been formed for the purpose of collecting funds for the erection of a memorial of the late Mr. Darwin. The committee express themselves "desirous of handing down to posterity the likeness of a man who has done so much for the advancement of natural knowledge." It is also proposed to establish a fund associated with Mr. Darwin's name to be devoted to the furtherance of biological science.

IN commemoration of the approaching silver wedding of the German Crown Prince and Crown Princess, it is the intention of the members of the German Reichstag, the Prussian Chambers, and many other corporations, to subscribe and invite public contributions to a fund which is to be placed at the disposal of the Prince and Princess, and applied by them to such charitable purposes as they may see fit.

A CENTRAL NEWS telegram from St. Petersburg, dated May 25, states :—Despatches received here report that fighting has taken place between the Persians and the Kurds. The latter attacked and pillaged the territory of Sinasakis, in the government of Aderbeidschan. The Persian troops captured the Kurdish chief, Chalikat Schadjek, who was formerly a Persian subject.

A TELEGRAM from Vienna, May 26, is published in the London evening papers of that date to the effect that an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor to Count Beust is officially published to-day granting His Excellency's request to be relieved of the post of Austrian Ambassador in Paris, and to be placed on the retired list. At the same time the letter expresses in the most flattering terms His Majesty's grateful appreciation of the eminent services rendered by Count Beust to the Emperor, the imperial family, and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

OWING to the Government's desire to pass the Irish Repression of Crime and Arrears of Rent Bills, the House of Commons did not adjourn for the Derby. Mr. Chaplin, who had a motion on the paper for the adjournment of the House over the Derby day, said that he would not proceed with it if the Prime Minister would give him an assurance that the putting down of Government business for the Derby day this year would not be treated as an annual precedent. Mr. Gladstone replied that there was no intention whatever of creating any precedent by the course proposed by the Government which would interfere with the free discretion of the House, and which hitherto had been only exercised in one way with regard to the disposal of this particular day.

THE *Standard* of May 25 stated :—Mr. Dillon's speech was the subject of much talk in the lobby yesterday afternoon. It was unreservedly condemned by English and Scotch members, and most of the Irish members spoke of it as "inopportune." It is believed that its effect will be to strengthen the Government in their resolution to pass the Prevention of Crime Bill without any serious modification. A memorial to the Prime Minister, asking him to agree to considerable modifications in the more stringent clauses of the Prevention of Crime Bill, has been signed by a few members below the gangway on the Liberal side of the House. Several gentlemen who intended to sign it have now declined to do so in consequence of Mr. Dillon's speech.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* remarks :—With Ireland in a state of insurrection and Egypt on the verge of civil war, our brand-new Cardwell-and-Childers military system may be soon put to the test. 30,000 soldiers are locked up in Ireland, and must remain there for some time to come. This is our First Army Corps. There would be a pretty scramble and dislocation of the military machine if 50,000 men had to be embarked for Egypt or the Levant. India would have to supply at least half the troops wanted, and even then what bitter grief there would be in Pall Mall ! The Government would doubtless try to make the Egyptian Question one of "national danger or emergency," to enable them to call out the Reserve. But the country, and perhaps the Reserve itself, might object to such a mode of finding sufficient troops to fight in Egypt.

SAYS *Truth* :—"It does not seem to be generally known that Mr. Clifford Lloyd was some eight years in the Indian Civil Service, during six years of which he may be supposed to have administered justice, or assisted to administer justice, in the rough-and-ready law courts of India. I have heard this fact cited as an argument in favour of his fitness for his present post ; but to me it seems an argument precisely in the opposite direction. Doubtless, Mr. Lloyd displayed the highest capacity in dealing with the natives of Hindostan ; but the qualities requisite for this province are diametrically opposite to those that would fit him for the management of the natives of Ireland—nay, they actually unfit him for the task. The one is a conquered nation, in whose breast is moulded the dull fire of insurrection, requiring only opportunity to fan it into flame ; a semi-barbaric race, of which low cunning and mock humility are the chief characteristics, and against which the policy of coercion has been so long continued, that clemency or kindness has grown to be regarded as a proof of weakness. The other is a civilised, sensitive people, whom, after sustained efforts to brutalise by measures of oppression, we are at length beginning to recognise as knowing something about their own affairs."

THE *Twam News* writes as follows from the quarter where the property of Mr. Burke, the victim, who was murdered in Phœnix Park, lies :—"He possessed an extensive property in this country, chiefly at Knocknagar and Lekid, and during the past three years of distress, in addition to allowing liberal abatements in moderate rents, which were never raised, he provided for every man upon his estate work during these seasons of want, and this at high wages. In consequence his death is as deeply felt as it is deservedly deplored by these honest, attached, and grateful people. In one particular instance an old illiterate and poor man upon the estate, suffering from threatened blindness, was brought up to Dublin, placed by Mr. Burke under the best medical care, maintained there, and sent back free of expense, happily cured of his visual defect ; and while under treatment three times a week during his protracted recovery did the man burdened with the cares of administration find time to visit this aged dependent upon his noble charity. We could enumerate numerous other cases where the true nobility of the murdered man was displayed, but we pen these few lines in order that, while this memory of his public actions is fresh in the public mind, these cases of unostentatious benevolence may also be known to the public."

The Council of the East India Association have presented a memorial to Mr. Gladstone expressive of deep disappointment that the Government have decided not to abolish the duties upon gold and silver plate in the present session, owing to unwillingness to force the demand for a drawback of duties upon existing stock. The memorialists urge that no drawback has been allowed by the Indian Government in respect of the recent sweeping abolition of Customs duties, and that very heavy losses (estimated at from £300,000 to £600,000) were thereby suffered by the holders of duty-paid stocks of salt, cotton goods, and European commodities of all kinds in India. It is pointed out also that during the years of agitation against these taxes upon industry in precious metals, manufacturers and dealers have starved their stocks, and therefore no better opportunity than the present could occur for the removal of the duties ; while the increase of trade consequent on the freeing of the industry would more than recoup any loss suffered for the moment. Having regard, therefore, to the importance of preserving and encouraging the artistic industries of Indian artificers in gold and silver ware, the East India Association prays that the Government may reconsider the supposed difficulty respecting the drawback, and decide to abolish the duties at once, and thus furnish a fitting sequence to the removal of the Indian import duties on British manufactures just effected under Major Baring's Budget.

A SAD accident occurred on the Thames, near Eton on May 24. Two boys of Eton College—Mr. Donaldson, minor, and Mr. Fergusson, son of Colonel Fergusson—took a small boat at Windsor Bridge for a sail up the river. When near Clewer Point, while turning, the boat accidentally capsized, throwing both into the water. They got entangled in the tiller-ropes, and were unable to extricate themselves, although both were expert swimmers. Some boys from St. Mark's College, Windsor, who were passing in a boat at the time, went to their assistance, and managed to get them on shore, apparently in a lifeless state. Mr. Gooch, surgeon of Eton, was sent for and succeeded in restoring Mr. Fergusson ; but all his efforts to restore Mr. Donaldson were unsuccessful.

THE Australian eleven of cricketers now in England, in a match against a Sussex eleven, scored 643 runs in one innings, to which Murdoch contributed 286 (not out), Giffen 74, Bannerman 60, Horan 51, Massie 45, Palmer 28, and Blackham 27. Sussex scored 95 in their first innings, but ran up 193 at their second attempt. In another match, against a strong eleven of the Orleans Club, the Antipodeans were not so successful, scoring 75 and 240, while the Orleans eleven (only one innings) made 207. In the second innings of this match, Murdoch scored 107, not out. The highest scorer on the Orleans side was Mr. A. P. Lucas, 87 not out, and Mr. A. J. Webbe came next with 45.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY presided on May 22 at the annual public debate of the University College Debating Society. It having been proposed that "Conscription ought to be introduced into England," and decided in the negative, Sir Garnet Wolseley pointed out that conscription was a system into which the element of chance entered largely. It was, in fact, a tax imposed by lot, and therefore the most nefarious and the worst that could be devised. Universal service in Germany was of a different kind. In that country every man must be a soldier ; and a great deal, as far as the training was concerned, could be said in its favour. On the other hand, the disadvantages were many. A distinguished German general had said to him, "No one but ourselves can realise the burden which universal service imposes upon us ;" and he believed that to be true. He had had some experience of warfare, and he could say that if he had any dangerous or serious work to perform, he would prefer the services of one man who volunteered to do it to two whom he had to order. Sufficient volunteers could be had in England to supply the deficiency in the Army without any resort to conscription. There could be no doubt that in great countries like France, Germany, and Russia, where large standing armies had to be maintained simply because those nations must be on an equality with each other, universal service became necessary ; but in England, so long as our fleet occupied the Channel, and it was neither bridged over nor tunnelled under by speculators, so long as we could hold our own with a small army and did not attempt to emulate those enormous armies which sucked the lifeblood of every nation on the Continent which maintained them, there would be no necessity for England to adopt conscription.

MRS. LANGTRY was made much of in Edinburgh. When she closed her engagement there on May 20, the Theatre Royal, the *Scotsman* says, was again packed from floor to ceiling, the audience numbering little short of 2,000 persons. When the curtain fell for the last time the enthusiasm of the audience reached a climax, and in response to the plaudits showered on her, Mrs. Langtry made the following speech :—

"I should like so much to tell you before I leave Edinburgh how grateful I am for the kind way in which you have received me—really so much more than I deserved or expected ; because, of course, I am quite a novice, and all the grand talent comes here from all parts of the world. I have only been on the stage a very short time—since the 19th of January—so that this makes my nineteenth week. Now, it is impossible to learn to act in that short time, any more than to paint a picture. I am as much surprised to find myself standing here before you as you must be to see me. I have a great deal to learn ; but I shall work very, very hard, in the hope that next time I come here I may really merit your approval. I shall remember my first visit to Edinburgh with the greatest pleasure ; and, indeed, I ought to feel quite at home here, for I am half Scotch. My mother is a Scotchwoman, and was born in this town. I am very proud of it. I can only repeat my thanks, and hope that it may not be long before I come back to this beautiful Edinburgh and 'bonnie Scotland.'"

During the delivery of this impromptu speech, Mrs. Langtry, who had been presented with three bouquets, was again and again applauded. On leaving the theatre for the Royal Hotel, she was followed by a large crowd, who cheered lustily. Earlier in the day about 1,500 persons had assembled in front of the hotel to see her go out for a drive ; and on Sunday afternoon several hundred persons congregated for a similar purpose.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, Captain A. E. Barlow, from London, arrived in harbour on Sunday night. The captain reports that the weather up to within 12 hours' steam of Bombay was fair ; then strong west winds and heavy rain.

THE s. s. Abergeldie, Captain A. Watson, from Sunderland, arrived in harbour yesterday. She experienced fine weather until within 600 miles of Bombay, when strong S. W. monsoon with heavy sea was encountered.

AT Matheran only two Europeans now remain—General Fuller and Dr. Seward. The rain along the Ghats, which fell without abatement since Saturday afternoon, showed some signs of easing off yesterday. In Bombay the rain, which began on Saturday morning, stopped at intervals yesterday afternoon, but began again later on. The Konkan Hills tended to the plains near Kalhian and Tannah are vast lakes. The waterfalls on the Ghats were never more numerous or interesting.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Baroda, June 11 :—Last night we had a tremendous downpour of rain lasting for an hour and a half, during which time no less than 2 inches and 60 cents were registered. The weather during the last week has been decidedly monsoonish, and frequent showers of rain have fallen. The total quantity registered up to date is 5 inches 70 cents. The public health continues good.

WE have received a table showing the rainfall registered during the week ended on Friday last at various stations along the G. I. P. Railway lines. There were 24½ inches registered at Lanowli ; 9 inches 38 cents at Naidongri ; 8 inches 76 cents at Ghoti ; 8 inches 13 cents at Madha ; 7 inches 77 cents at Pomalwarri ; over 6 inches at Tallegaon and Deolalee ; over five inches at Keina, Barsee, Jehur, Nasick, and Chalisgaon ; over 4 inches at Kherewadi, Nargaon, and Kasgaon ; over three inches at Manmad, Warangaon, and Dhond ; and over 2 inches at Jalgaon.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, June 10.—A further and more considerable fall of the barometer has occurred in the Punjab, and a slighter fall throughout India with local exceptions. The wind direction is nearly as yesterday. The temperature is slightly higher in the Punjab, with westerly winds and clear skies. In the North-West Provinces also, the skies are comparatively clear excepting on the hills. In Bengal they are more cloudy, but little rain has fallen. Heavy rain is reported from the Central Provinces, Berar, and Indore, and also from the west coast and Arakan. Cochin has had over six inches ; Mercara and Calicut above four inches ; Seoni, Khandwa, and Akyab over three inches ; Indore, Goa, and Mangalore over two inches ; Cuttack and Amraoti above one inch ; Sibsagar, Silchar, Nagpore, Akola, Dhulia, Satara, Belgaum, and Vizagapatam between one-tenth and one inch.

June 11.—In the Western Punjab the barometer has fallen nearly two-tenths since yesterday. A smaller fall is general throughout Northern and Central India. All over India the pressure averages one to two tenths below the nominal pressure of the month. The pressure is lowest in Bombay, Guzerat, and Bengal. The wind directions are not much changed, but are easterly in Northern Punjab. There has been a marked fall of the temperature in the Punjab, Rohilkand, and Bengal, and an increased dampness of the air. The thermometer at Lahore is 16°, at Ludhiana 18°, and at Bareilly 20° below yesterday's register. There is still little rain reported from the northern provinces while heavy rain continues in the western districts of the Peninsula and Arakan. At Mercara above five inches fell, at Calicut above four ; Akyab three ; Saugor island two and a half ; Bombay two ; Delhi, Naini Tal, Seoni, Khandwa, Poona, and Mangalore one to two ; Meerut, Bareilly, Deesa, Bhuj, and Belgaum half to one ; Calcutta, Jubbulpore, Surat, and Madura one tenth to half an inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously regtd.	19 41	25 46	24 83	26 92
11 Sunday	3 64	... ...	... ...	... ...
12 Monday	1 70	1 38	1 69	
Total	23 05	27 16	26 41	28 61

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Monday, 12th June, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° and Sea-level	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·356	91·0	WSW	20	0·00
Surat	·471	85·1	SW	16	0·00
Bombay	·434	81·3	WSW	30	2·30
Ratnagiri	·613	77·8	S W fresh	..	1·05
Karwar	..	..	not received.	..	..
Mangalore ...	..	..	not received.	..	..
Calicut	·628	75·6	SW	17	2·25
Cochin	..	..	not received	..	..
Masulipatam.	·562	91·8	SW	..	0·00
Madras	·664	92·8	WSW	17	0·00
Negapatam ...	·741	89·4	SW	9	0·00

Strong monsoon winds prevail at Bombay.

A MUST ELEPHANT AT HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"Yesterday (June 9) I witnessed an occurrence which is rare, and, when it does happen, is very startling. A must elephant is well known to be an animal whose sagacious faculties are temporarily turned upside down—something similar to the transposition which takes place in the brain and mind of a person who has paid too much attention to fermented fluids. The elephant's temporary dementia usually takes the form of a desire to smash such articles and individuals as may happen to be within reach. I have witnessed similar demonstrations on the part of persons in the condition described in police reports as "the worse for liquor." Here the simile, if I may call it one, ends. A must elephant is usually both willing and capable to do much mischief. In the higher animal, man, under the conditions I have just described, the spirit is willing, but execution is a difficult matter. Yesterday I happened to be at the Minister's Palace, when an elephant cast aside all the sagacity with which zoologists have clothed his race, and for the space of an hour or so behaved in a highly improper manner. It was about five in the afternoon when the shouts of people in the court-yard in front of the palace betokened that something had happened. On looking out to see the cause of the tumult, I observed the docile animal, with his trunk elevated and tail stretched as stiff as he could make it, charging a crowd of people near one of the gateways. They, of course, made off as fast as they could, all except one poor lad, who was whipped by the elephant's trunk and discharged as from a catapult into a garden some distance away. Luckily, the lad was more frightened than hurt. The gentle animal next turned his attention to several carts and gharries which stood in the compound, which he attacked with the most complete success. To the first cart he gave a gentle tap with one of his forefeet, which sent it spinning away to the distance of several yards, capsizing it and damaging the wheels. He gazed at it for a moment, and, apparently thinking that it had been let off too easily, he trotted towards it and tapped it again with both his forelegs in succession. This treatment, of course, caused the cart to bear a striking resemblance to a wooden pancake, upon which the elephant next proceeded to execute a war dance in token of his triumph. Two other carts were treated in a similar manner ; and then a brougham which was standing close by had its turn. He appeared to discover something offensive in the coach-box, which he smashed without a moment's hesitation—also the pole. He next turned his trunk round the body of one of the ponies of the conveyance and gave him a dab against an adjacent wall which will cause that pony's ribs to ache for many a day. After making several fruitless attempts to catch some of the people who stood watching his proceedings, he went for the troop lines, and marched up and down for a while without doing any further mischief. The mahout, whose pluck was marvellous, had stuck to the animal while he was wrecking the carts, &c., and now began to regain some control over him. He slid on to the elephant's head, and, reaching forward, placed his hands over the animal's eyes and gradually soothed him into obedience again. The man's position, while the paroxysm lasted, was one of great peril. More than once the animal lifted his trunk, apparently for the purpose of dashing his courageous driver to the ground, but it was as speedily withdrawn, for the man, without a moment's hesitation, plunged the goad with which he was armed into the brute's head. There is no knowing what mischief might have been done but for the courageous behaviour of this man, who certainly deserves a reward for bravery, if ever any human being did. Just before dusk the elephant allowed his driver to take him out of the city gates and across to the Afzazang side of the river, when he was speedily secured ; and when I last saw him several of his gigantic brethren were engaged in administering restoratives in the shape of thumps and blows with their heads and trunks. While the elephant was master of the situation, the courtyard was filled with an excited crowd of people, amongst whom he would have done frightful executive had the mahout deserted his back."

LANOWLI AND KHANDALLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with your correspondent "An Old Indian," and with you too, when you advocate the improvement of Khandalla and Lanowli. Really, it is a great pity that such a beautiful hill station as Khandalla should lie in a neglected condition, while every effort is being made to make Matheran as attractive as can possibly be. Certainly, as to the supply of water, something ought to be done, since the station is of late years much crowded during the summer season.

June 12. A FREQUENTER.

SAKAR PHUTAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to your leader to-day upon this Sakar Phutah sanitarium, allow me to point out that it is 650 feet above Khandalla and 450 feet above Lanowli. It is thus rather less in height than Matheran. It is also somewhat lower than the Elephant Back Hill, which is just behind the Khandalla station. This latter hill is on the brow of the Ghauts, contains space for a dozen bungalows, and is for position and coolness of aspect superior to Sakar Phutah. Unfortunately, there is not a road upon it, and thus it is not at present suitable for a sanitarium. But when Government a few years ago turned out the village, and made it into a forest reserve, after paying, I suppose, very considerable compensation to the aborigines, the Government would proceed to improve their new property by planting it out with quick-growing trees suitable to the soil, in a few years it might be worth something. It will give some idea of the additional coolness of climate on the top of the Elephant Back, when I state that the brackenfern grow on it in profusion, but only in one sheltered slope on the north-west side ; all the rest of the hill is devoted to thick masses of the "shevaroy" reed, with which the natives thatch their huts and roofs of their huts, and to clumps of useless stunted shrubs. I have failed to find bracken anywhere else in Khandalla. Let the Forest Department do their duty, and in a few years time this now useless hill will be covered with fresh growth. You state that Sakar Phutah is only two miles from Lanowli. That may be "as the crow flies," but by the road from Lanowli to the west face of Sakar Phutah it must be more than four miles, while from Khandalla it is nearer six miles.

Bombay, June 12. ANOTHER ANCIENT.

DEESA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 10.

THE weather has been terribly hot the last few days, and we have had two slight showers of rain, only magnifying the heat and bringing into existence myriads of mosquitoes ; but this evening, I am glad to say, we had the regular burst of the monsoon. At least we fondly hope so, although it is a month before its time, nearly. It broke with a grand storm, and over an inch of rain fell, and it still is threatening. We good people of Deesa, however, are not easily knocked up by the heat, but go in regularly for polo and lawn-tennis, and we had an excellent concert at the end of last month, promoted by a talented Major of the "Kala Panchwin." By the bye, I don't know what we shall do without the 5th N. L. I., called as above from their black facings. They still keep up their old reputation for hospitality, and their mess is the rendezvous for the station, and their band is, as of old, excellent, string as well as wind. In the concert above referred to most of the leading amateurs of the station, ladies and gentlemen, took part. The little theatre had been nicely decorated by Sergeant Wickham, of the R. A. I hear that a good many grand singers, not being able to take part in this concert, another one is being got up for them next month ; but I believe that as the performers are highly talented, the prices of admission will be materially increased.

There was a conjuring tamasha got up by the native officers of the 5th N. L. I. ; they must, sportingly, have brought an excellent conjurer from Bombay, whose tricks were very clever and entertaining. We are all looking forward to the Gymkhana Sky Races, and expect to make a pot, as every man fancies his own nag, which is the secret of true sport, and should be encouraged. I hope they will all gain their wishes, but I expect there will be some weeping and gnashing of teeth. There has been some desultory pig-sticking going on, but boars are scarce anywhere near camp. A great many tigers have been killed near. This year one sportsman is reported to have killed thirteen tigers, but gup says the gun of his shikari accounted for a number of them. Be that as it may, the tigers were killed, the sportsman got the skins, and the shikari swag galore. Rumours are prevalent that this station is to become the head-quarters of a division or 1st class district shortly, and some persons, well posted, have even fixed the day for the same ; but I have heard they will not back their opinions. Anyhow I feel sure this place must be kept up for strategical and political reasons ; and with Aboo so close, it presents great advantages, and being on the high-way to Scinde from Marwar and Guzerat, it would be an invaluable base should trouble break out in Afghanistan, when the sea route would be impracticable, and the only line of communication for despatch of troops and stores would be the State Railway from Lahore.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1882-83 :—

IN THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1882.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	41,36,554	1,65,97,038	2,07,33,592
Exports	14,431	8,82,509	8,96,940
Net Imports.....	41,22,123	1,57,14,529	1,98,36,652

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1882-83 :—

IN THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1882.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	7,69,724	89,74,145	97,43,869
Coined & Examined.	13,74,363	75,15,881	88,89,249

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

A FEW weeks ago the Port Trustees decided to try the electric light at the Prince's Dock for two months by way of an experiment. In accordance with this arrangement the dock was last evening illuminated by 16 arc lamps each of 2,000 candle power, the light being supplied by the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, who are doing their best, not without success, to bring the electric light into pretty general use in this country. The engine producing the electricity and the dynamo were at work in the company's building adjacent to the Ice Factory, Mody Bay ; consequently the distance of the circuit is about 4½ miles. The 16 lamps were placed around the dock at unequal distances from each other, but if the permanent use of the light is decided upon, they will be placed in better positions and much higher from the ground. They are at present about 28 feet high, and they throw a bright clear steady light over the roadway and the steamers lying in the dock. No work appeared to be carried on by the light of the lamps last night, but that was hardly to be expected on the first occasion. Without doubt the labour of unloading a steamer would have been easy enough under the strong light. In making the preparations at the dock the Eastern Electric Company have had considerable difficulty to overcome owing to the rough wet weather. The lamps are on the Brush system, and they worked admirably, notwithstanding that the power was supplied by a 56-light machine going at very slow speed. The Crawford Market lights are at present worked by a small engine on the spot, but will in all probability soon be worked by the engine in Mody Bay. The Eastern Electric Light Company are now working over six miles of cable, and in their Mody Bay building they have some magnificent engines and dynamos capable of supplying a great number of lights. The company have offered to supply the Prince's Dock with the 16 lamps of 2,000 candle power each at a cost of Rs. 640 per month, the lights to burn for eight hours per night. The lighting last evening was conducted under the observation of Major Strutt, Managing Director of the company. There seems no reason to doubt that the result of the two months' trial of the Brush light at the Prince's Dock will be highly satisfactory.

BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB.

THE first foot-ball match of this club for the season was played last Saturday on the Cooperage ground between two teams composed of the members only—"Stripes" *versus* "Whites." The game throughout was very tame owing to the Stripes having by far the stronger team and consequently doing as they liked. Stripes obtained two tries, both kicks by chance the Captain being failures. For the Stripes Chance, Young, and B. Gawthorne played well, and Blackwell for the Whites played throughout an excellent game, being well backed up by Brumby and Steuart. The wind during the whole game was very strong.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED.

THE fourth Ordinary General Meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. A. C. Walker.

The directors' report is as follows :—

Gentlemen,—In presenting the fourth Annual Report and balance sheet, your directors are glad to be able to again congratulate you on the steady progress of the company's business, which, as will be seen by the accounts submitted, shows a very satisfactory increase as compared with the previous year. New and commodious premises have now been secured, which were completed and taken possession of on 1st February, and business was commenced in the new quarters on 15th March. Considerable expense was incurred in fittings and decoration, as well as in consequence of the lease of the old premises not expiring until October, which was all provided for out of current revenue, with the exception of a sum of Rs. 1,750 paid since 1st May in compromise of unexpired portion of lease, and this sum the directors have set aside out of the year's profits. Opportunity was taken of the removal to sell by auction some surplus and unsaleable stock, so that there is now no stock that can be considered useless. Still it is thought prudent to make the usual deduction of 10 per cent. for depreciation from both stock and furniture accounts. The stock has been carefully valued and the outstandings gone through by the Manager, and all debts which appeared doubtful or bad written off, although no doubt a considerable part of these may be eventually recovered. After making all necessary deductions and allowances, the balance to credit of profit and loss is Rs. 28,483-14-8, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows :—Dividend at 15 per cent. Rs. 15,000, Secretary's commission Rs. 1,500, compromise of balance of lease of old premises Rs. 1,750, balance to reserve fund Rs. 10,233-14-8, total Rs. 28,483-14-8. The question of employing the reserve fund in the business is found to be very successful, as it enables the company to develop the business without the necessity of raising fresh interest-bearing capital, and the directors propose to continue the practice as long as it may be found advisable. Your directors regret the loss of the services of Mr. F. Mathew, who has left India. He had been Chairman of the company since its formation, and took great interest in it. The loss of Dr. Cook, who had only been on the Board for a short time, is also to be regretted. The directors have chosen Mr. A. C. Walker as Chairman in place of Mr. Mathew. Dr. Blanc has consented to take one of the vacant seats on the Board, and you will be asked to confirm his appointment. Mr. O'Connell, who performed the duties of Auditor for the past year, resigns in consequence of his proceeding to England, and it will be necessary for you to elect another Auditor in his place.

The Chairman said he did not think it was necessary that he should make many remarks on the accounts, which had been before them for some days. He thought, however, it was very satisfactory that he should be able to say that the profits of the company last year amounted to upwards of Rs. 28,000, or more than 28 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company ; and that was a larger amount of profit than had been made in any previous year, although the company had been very successful from the commencement. As regards the disposal of the profit, he proposed a dividend of 15 per

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 1, APOLLO-STREET.

JAPANWARE ON COMMISSION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell on Commission at their rooms, an invoice of 11 cases Japanware, consisting of awata vases, awata jars and covers, sets of beer jugs, awata dish and covers, tea-sets, &c., &c.

The above will be on view on and after Wednesday next, the 14th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-MADE JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned :—

Gold and silver earrings, brocades, bracelets, lockets, ladies' and gentlemen's silver watches, silver solitairs, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from Tuesday next.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th June, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piecegoods, twist, &c.

4 cases Turkey red scarfs.
9 " Turkey red garments.
3 " Turkey red hankerchiefs.
1 " Milton cloth.
5 bales grey shirtings.

On account of the concerned—
5 bales damaged grey longcloth.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable Stores, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Byculla.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Nesbit-road, Byculla.

A quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of packing cases and crates, boards, iron hoops, scraping, casks, hose pipes, leather, rubber and cloth cuttings, old buckets, tin and iron cans, broken glass, old furniture.

Padlocks, old woollen and cotton clothing, iron chain, forges, Manilla ropes, blocks of sizes, cast iron broken pipes, clocks, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th June, 1882.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANO CANDLESTICKS Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 12, 14, and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

RAT TRAPS.—A customer says "they are capital." He caught 17 rats in 3 days. Re. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE SCOTCH BAG-PIPES with chanter and drone reeds, a perfect instrument easily learned. Rs. 3 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ORNITHOPHONES, a little instrument, can be carried in the vest pocket, imitates the note of almost any singing-bird at pleasure. Each Re. 1-8.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ÆSTHETIC PORTRAIT FRAMES (velvet and flowers) for carte-de-visite pictures, free by post, Re. 1.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

STAND-BACK SIGNAL, Loud Whistle and Horn combined (nickel silver), for use of bicyclists, can be carried in the vest pocket, Rs. 4 each.

THREE SIGHT BINOCULAR FIELD-GLASS, with 12 lens, in a leather sling case, Rs. 40. —SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR CHILDREN, an invoice of TOYS of a superior quality to be cleared off cheap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ALBUMS for Cartes-de-visite at Re. 1-8 to Rs. 9 each, the best and cheapest ever offered to the public.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, wonderful-toned little instruments, full of power, superior finish, rosewood, with 20 keys, in polished mahogany box, Rs. 40. Our speciality.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

NON PLUS ULTRA ORGANINA, a portable instrument worked by a handle and roller acting on an endless band. Price Rs. 28 each.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Cos; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICE
WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,500 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 100 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one, third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bond fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and ceases at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bona fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(a) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(b) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(d) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay [illegible] grantees who begin *bond fide* planting [illegible] and for every Indian or Chinese [illegible] over 16 years of age, who may be [illegible] their plantations before the 1st [illegible] of doubt regarding the *bond fide* [illegible] for the purposes of concessions [illegible] Commissioner will decide, and [illegible] ject to appeal to the Commis[illegible] ese decision will be final. [illegible] tails under and within the [illegible] rules are reserved by Gov[illegible] right to enter upon and re[illegible] as may be necessary for ex[illegible] upon payment of just con[illegible] loss of, or injury done to, the

G. D. BURGESS,
to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay. April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Office of the undersigned :—

SHERRIES from Messrs. KENNETH MACKENZIE and Co. from Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 33 per dozen.
CHAMPAGNES from JOSEPH KOHNSTAMM, very SUPERIOR CART DOREE.
Quarts, Rs. 42 per dozen.
Pints, " 45 "
Do. from GUSTAVE COLLIN, CARTE BLANCHE
Quarts, Rs. 36 per dozen.
Pints, " 39 " "
FLEUR DE SILLERY.
Quarts, Rs. 27 per dozen.
Pints, " 30 " "
SILLERY SUPERIEUR.
Quarts, Rs. 24 per dozen.
PILSENER BEER.
Quarts, Rs. 5-12 per dozen.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.
Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

THE BULL-DOG'S HEAD
BEER LABEL.

IN consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers' Bottlings of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and the general use of the terms "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to prohibit the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be called by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.

THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED
At age 25, would cost about Rs. 17 a month;
At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month;
At age 35, would cost about Rs. 25 a month;
At age 40, would cost about Rs. 31 a month;
At age 45, would cost about Rs. 50 a month.

Standard Life Office, Bombay, June, 1882.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 6 0
Small	3	1 3 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	1 1 0
Medium	2	0 13 0
Small	1½	0 10 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) ... ... (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 4 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
XPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS..... (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 12 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT ..	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ..	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1 3 0
WHARFAGE BILL ..	3	1 0 0

BOURNE NAD SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT
OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England

BOOTS FOR THE RAINY SEASON.
DUNNETT & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS.

JUST ARRIVED A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED CONSIGNMENT OF
PORPOISE HIDES,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS,
FOR THE MONSOON.
DUNNETT & CO.'S DOUBLE-SOLED WATER-RESISTING LACED BOOTS,
FROM Rs. 16 PER PAIR.
DUNNETT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELCHO BOOTS FOR RIDING AND WALKING,
FROM Rs. 30 PER PAIR.
A LARGE STOCK OF SADDLES AND BRIDLES BY THE BEST LONDON MAKERS ALWAYS IN STOCK.
STABLE REQUISITES, &c.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
LEATHER MERCHANTS, SADDLERS, &c.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS. **STATIONERY.**
PICTURES. **INDIAN**
ARTISTS' MATERIALS. **PHOTOGRAPHS.**
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES. **BINOCULARS.**
ALBUMS.
'XMAS CARDS. **LEATHER GOODS.**

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR

ESTABLISHED 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE SELL FOR PROMPT CASH ONLY.

Our Goods are marked at a rate of profit usual on WHOLESALE TRANSACTIONS.

WE KEEP NO BOOKS.

Our scale of charge is regulated for Customers who, NOT requiring CREDIT themselves, are disinclined to pay for those who do require credit, and for others who do not pay at all.

Catalogues of every Department now ready.

THE BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR
is painted Red, White, and Blue, and the address is
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.
Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.
Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.
Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.
Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.
Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.
Repeaters, Clock watches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. **C. MARCKS & CO.,** BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
DRY MONOPOLE.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON,—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,
And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co., Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL & Co. Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co., Lahore.
MURRAY & Co., Lucknow and Meerut

NOTICES.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MADRAS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a NEW CLASS is being formed to commence study on the 1st of September next. Persons desirous of gaining admission into this class, should forward their applications AT ONCE. For particulars, see paper 465, Part I., *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th Sept. 1881.

W. R. ROBERTSON, M.R.A.C.,
Supt. Govt. Farms, Madras.
Agricultural College, Saidapet, June 6, 1882.

28TH OF JUNE AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
AUCTION SALE AT BARODA.

MESS PROPERTY, 11th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, consisting of furniture, lamps, crockery, glass, tents, matting, carpets, wines, and oilmanstores (probably also silver and plated ware.)

Also a Billiard Table in good order with bran new cushions.

For particulars apply to Mr. BEZONJEE FRAMJEE, Auctioneer, Baroda Camp.

THE AUSTRALIAN GLACE PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

THIS so-called new Glace System PRESERVES the Photographs, and PREVENTS them from fading or turning into yellow spots. Great pains will be taken to ensure a Life-like Portrait, and of a lasting quality, finished in all the latest styles of the Art. We guarantee to take Photographs equally well in Dull or Rainy Weather as in the Bright Sunshine. B. S. POCHEE AND SON, No. 7, Military Square Lane, Fort.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.

In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses VERY clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, "for credit to the GAME BIRD FUND." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and inceasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. INE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Mugjid "	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirpani (for	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira*
Kurla Cooper	Mandwa	Wurgni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagnar	Chinchowli	Damergaun
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjutt	Pushgaun
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Powar
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Atgaum	Bheringee	Tullygaum	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Kusaarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Kelm
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona*¶¶	Barsee Road*
Ballgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Marhch
Deolalee B.	Khandi	Korcolee	Unger
Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Nassick Rd*	Kharsee for	Kherigaum	Packney ‡
Kheirwadee	Hoshengabad	Patus	Sholapur*
Niphar	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Lasulgaum	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgaum
Munmar	Semri	Decksal and	Doodnch
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Naidongree	Pagaria (for	Karrus	Goolburga
Chalisgaum	Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Kulgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Wadi
Galna	Babal	Nargaum	Nulwar
Pachora	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Mylee	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Mussawud	Kurell (for	Biswa Bridge	Road
Sisowlee	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Julgaum	Nursingpore	Julluni†	Chicksagore
	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Kcem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wanaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Byrahavi
Marine Lines	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Churney Rd.	Wavjee	Chunargaum	Shahmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallej	Bararee
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Sabarmuttee
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Beelcemera	Baroda*	Vesrumgaum
Jogeshwaree	Umulsar	Rawa	Ghind
(Dysur	Nowsaree	Wasud	Patree
Bhyndar	Murolee	Nowlej	Kharraghera
nassin Road	Suchoen	Anand	Sabli Road
Verasur	Surat*¶	Bhalej	Lillapore Rd
Sopalla	Amroleo	Oomret	Luctoran
Palghur	on	Dakor	Wadw

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

LOTTERY

IN aid of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held at Bangalore, under sanction of Government.

Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each; half of which amount will be divided into 1,250 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.

No member of the Association will be entitled to any remuneration for his work, in connection with the Lottery, and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money grants. No agents to be employed.

The prizes will be drawn under the immediate supervision of two scrutinizers, to be appointed by Government. Rules with list of Managing Committee, and Forms of Application, will be supplied.

Applications for tickets, with remittance in full (with return postage included), by Post Office order only, to be made to

☞ Confederacies and parties remitting Rs. 100 each will be entitled to 51 Tickets.

R. H. JAMES,
Registrar, Resident's Office, Secretary, Lottery Committee.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

I AM directed to give public information as to a proposed plan of honoring the memory of the late President Garfield by building a National Hospital in the District of Columbia, to be known for ever as the Garfield Memorial Hospital. The hospital to be open to all needing its aid and ministrations without regard to class, caste, creed or color.

It is thought that the proposed memorial cannot but commend itself to the attention, not only of Americans temporarily abroad, but of all persons of whatever country, who abhor assassination, and wish to show their respect for the cause of law and order.

I am directed to make known the fact that I am authorized to receive and forward contributions for the object in question to the Hon'ble James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the Fund. General W. T. Sherman is chairman and the Hon'ble William Windom, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee composed of eminent men throughout the United States of America. I may add that the smallest contributions will be thankfully received, and donors names, nationality, caste or creed will be made known by me to the Honorary Treasurer.

B. F. FARNHAM, United States Consul.
Bombay, 1st June, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after THURSDAY next, the Fifteenth of June, 1882, the following alterations of and additions to, the Passenger Train Service upon this Railway will be brought into force, namely :—

First.—The Down South-East Line Mixed Train which now leaves Bombay at 10-0 p.m. for Raichur will leave at 5-0 a.m., reach Poona at 2-25 p.m., and will arrive at Raichur at 5-15 on the following afternoon.

Second.—The Up Mixed Train which leaves Raichur at 9-15 p.m. will leave at 3-0 p.m. instead, reach Poona at 1-30 the following afternoon, leave at 1-35, and arrive in Bombay at 11-20 p.m., the same day.

Third.—A new Local Train will leave Bombay (on week days only) at 10-0 p.m., and will arrive at Kalyan at 12-15 a-m.

And a new Local Train will leave Kalyan (on week days only) at 11-0 a.m., and will arrive in Bombay at 1-15 p.m.

Fourth.—The Down Mixed

diately settling the question of arrears, he had come to the conclusion that this was the best way of doing it.

Mr. Shaw said that neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Forster had convinced him that a "gift" was better than a "loan," but he was so anxious for the settlement of the question that he would not insist on his own opinion.

Mr. Trevelyan said the bill had been brought forward because of the bad seasons, and because of the uneasiness in Ireland created by evictions. Its principle was a clearance of accounts all round, in order that the tenants might start fresh with a fair rent.

Lord G. Hamilton said if all the tenants in Ireland had honestly attempted to meet their obligations, or if there was any hope that the proposal would bring the agrarian war to a close, it would be difficult to resist the bill, but it was evident that a fresh agitation would shortly be commenced.

Colonel Nolan spoke in favour of the bill, after which Baron De Worms moved the adjournment of the debate, which was opposed by Mr. Gladstone and supported by Sir Stafford Northcote. It was negatived by 290 to 140, upon which Mr. Chaplin moved the adjournment of the House.

This led to an animated and excited discussion. Mr. Gladstone condemned Mr. Lowther for the language which he had applied to the Kilmainham negociations out of doors.

Lord Claud Hamilton made a violent attack upon the Prime Minister in particular and the Government in general, asserting that he for one would not be a party to voting money to assist Mr. Gladstone in pandering to treason. For the use of these words his Lordship was called to order by the Speaker, and the words were withdrawn.

Sir Stafford Northcote maintained that the leaders of the Opposition owed it as a duty to the country that a bill of this importance should be amply debated. He urged it on the ground that the taxpayers of England were asked to pay a large sum to the bankrupt tenants of Ireland. The House then divided for the second time on the question of an adjournment, the motion being negatived by 272 to 135. Sir H. Maxwell moved the adjournment of the debate, and after some discussion the Government agreed to this, and the debate was accordingly adjourned.

The debate was resumed on Tuesday by Sir H. Maxwell, who spoke against it, and by Mr. Villiers Stuart, who was, on the whole, favourable to it.

Mr. W. H. Smith maintained that the bill was neither equitable in its operation, safe in the principle which it laid down, nor effectual for its purpose. Every one of the 585,000 tenants under £30 who did not get a share in the public funds would have a grievance; and with regard to the poorest class, the cottiers of the West, the bill would do nothing towards the permanent improvement of their condition. He admitted that coercion alone could not deal with the difficulty, but a measure, based on unsound principles, which was a reward to dishonesty and a temptation to the repudiation of engagements, must make things worse. The Opposition, he said, would not have objected to a substantial advance of public money, which would really give the tenant a fresh start. But that might be done in a better way than this, and he regretted that the Government had not shown greater courage with regard to such questions as emigration and the Purchase Clauses.

Mr. J. Lowther expressed his disapproval of the bill, as a premium to dishonesty and an encouragement to fraud, and, replying to Mr. Gladstone's references on the previous evening to his Yorkshire speeches, he said he was perfectly ready to repeat them in the right hon. gentleman's presence.

Mr. Gladstone read an extract from one speech, in which Mr. Lowther spoke of Mr. Forster having disloyal colleagues, who conducted clandestine negotiations behind Mr. Forster's back by which he was ousted from the Cabinet. Mr. Lowther now said, amid cheers from the Opposition, that he adhered to his language, and he believed it represented the opinion of the great mass of the community. Mr. Bright interjected, amid cheers, "Especially in Yorkshire."

The amendment was then negatived by 296 to 181, and, a division being challenged on the second reading, it was carried by 269 to 157.

THE REPRESSION OF CRIME BILL.

In the House of Commons on May 19th, Mr. Sexton resumed the debate on the second reading of the Prevention of Crime Bill. He said the only effective policy towards Ireland must be a policy which that assembly would call a policy of conciliation, but what he would term a policy of justice. He admitted the difficulty of the Government, in view of the storm of passion or passionate emotion that had passed over the people, stimulated, he asserted, by the late Chief Secretary. The hon. member then proceeded to criticise the stringent powers of the bill, which, he said, would bring political action to an end and extinguish public opinion. He criticised severely the provisions for doing away with trial by jury, and spoke in bitter terms of the judges, whom he described as a body of promoted politicians. He demanded a statement from the Government as to whether the bill was aimed at the Ladies' Land League and the Prisoners' Aid Society.

Mr. Gladstone said Mr. Dillon had admitted that juries had gone against the evidence in certain cases, but that the same thing was true in England. This bill, Mr. Dillon said, would put dywn the Land League, and that it would revive when the bill expired. Why should the bill put down the Land League? If the League had in view simply the purposes which were professed at its inception, he was not aware of any reason why the League (whether politic or impolitic) should not subsist. The bill was not a bill of resentment or against a nation. Reviewing the facts in connection with the assassinations, he pointed out that many must have been witnesses, and it was in their power to give information. He inferred from this that there might be to some small extent sympathy with the crime, and beyond that sphere of sympathy there was a wider sphere of terrorism, and it was with this state of things that they had to grapple. It was not one outrage that had produced this bill. The horrible murders of Mr. Herbert and Mrs. Smythe even were not the main basis of the bill. He solemnly declared for himself and his colleagues that the motive that prompted them to carry this bill forward was not regard for those persons of rank and station who unhappily had become victims of the fury of criminals, but it was much more regard to the misery that had been carried far and wide among all bodies of the population. In conclusion he intimidated that it was the desire of the Government that the bill should pass in its main lines unaltered, and that the Arrears Bill should be equally expedited.

Mr. Parnell said the measure absolutely gave the representatives of the Crown the power to do what they pleased as regards the suppression of any right—public, private, or constitutional action—whatever. After the passing of this measure it would be a grave question with the speaker and his hon. friends whether they would retire from public life altogether, and leave the Government to their own resources. On a division the second reading was carried by 383 to 45. The Committee was fixed for Tuesday at two o'clock.

On Tuesday, at the evening sitting, on the Bill being moved into Committee, Mr. Cowen moved an amendent that, while the House is willing to aid the Government in any measures which they deem it desirable to adopt for preventing, detecting, and punishing crime, it disapproves the imposition of restrictions on the free expression of public opinion in Ireland. This bill, he contended, would fail just as last year's Act had failed, and would involve the Government in the same odium. It might drive crime beneath the surface, but it would not in any way increase the facilities for detecting it.

Mr. C. Russell said he was as anxious as any man to free his country from the stain of crime, but he asserted that this bill would tranquillize the country, would not touch the causes of crime, and would leave the people in a condition of greater irritation.

On Wednesday the debate on the motion for going into Committee was resumed by Mr. Dillon. He said neither he nor any of his friends thought that the settlement of the arrears of rent would be a complete settlement of the land question, but if the Government acted as they wished the Land League would be able in a few years to bring the land question to a satisfactory settlement. They of the Land League wished to conduct this movement without outrage, but neither the Prime Minister, nor Michael Davitt, nor any man could put down outrage so long as evictions were carried on in Ireland. He had never denounced outrages in Ireland, and never would till the House denounced eviction, but he had honestly and earnestly endeavoured to show the people of Ireland that their own interests, both as regards their good name before the world and the protection of their rights and the future of the country, distinctly lay in putting a stop to outrage. He also endeavoured to point out that a weapon lay to their hands which could take the place of outrage. One of the means he relied upon to prevent murder in Ireland was public combination and the rough process they called Boycotting. He was not ashamed to tell the House that he had advocated Boycotting in Ireland, as that would be more effective than murder and outrage. Agrarian outrages had continued for centuries, but that was the result of the people being taught that there was no protection for them but outrage. They had been taught that if they submitted to law and order they would be swept away like flies from the face of the country. When this lesson had entered into the heart of the people coercion was powerless. The question came to be whether they should have a secret combination to murder or an open combination to Boycott.

Mr. Gladstone, who spoke with much warmth, said he could not allow the speech of the hon. member to pass without an immediate reply. To every man, with the exception of the group to which the hon. member belonged—to every man who desired to see harmony between England and Ireland—the speech he had just delivered was a heart-breaking speech. In one respect he thanked the hon. member for that portion of the speech. It tended at least to the attainment of one great public object, that was to clear the issue which was raised between the Government and all law-obeying and all law-abiding men on one side and the hon. member on the other. Deliberately, and even coldly, and with perfect self-possession he had told the House that he would refuse to denounce outrage as long as they refused to denounce eviction. (Mr. Dillon, interposing, said he had endeavoured to wean the people from outrage.) Mr. Gladstone, continuing, asked, What were evictions? Eviction was the exercise of a legal right, it might be to the prejudice of a neighbour, it might involve the very highest moral responsibility, nay, even deep moral guilt. There might be outrages which, all things considered, might be less guilty in the sight of God. That he did not deny; but there might be evictions which were the last, the extreme, and the unavoidable remedy for the establishment of those legal rights on which the existence of society depended. But men who deliberately and insolently defied them; a man who audaciously refused to fulfil his contract, the most equitable contract in the world, a contract under the judicial rents recently established, with money in his pockets, perhaps loaded with benefits by the man whom he defied, and in a case where the possessor of the property, after exhausting every means of conciliation, was driven to make use of the power of the law for the establishment of his legal right and perhaps the support of himself and his family—that man was placed by the deliberate declaration of the hon. gentleman upon the footing of a perpetrator of outrages, and they were called upon to denounce eviction in the same sense, and with the same unlimited scope, as they were called upon to denounce outrage. Upon these conditions it was that the hon. member would proceed to denounce outrage. That these declarations should be made on behalf of the people of Ireland, that they should be made in the name of liberty, in this great temple of liberty—(a laugh from Mr. Biggar)—and the scoffing of the hon. member for Cavan, was among the gravest and most grievous facts which could carry sorrow to the depth of his heart and rejoicing and mockery to the heart of the hon. member for Cavan. The hon. member said he endeavoured to wean the people from outrage, and told them what it was he endeavoured to wean them from. The hon. member was perfectly ingeneous. He did not mean by outrage the prepetration of illegal acts. He conceived that the safe and wise course which he has the friend of liberty, should recommend was to draw deliberate and advised distinction between one kind of illegality and another. There was one kind of illegality which, though he would not denounce, in spite of the condition he had just described, he would try to wean the people from, and that was what he termed violent outrage, murder for example. But the view he took of murder might be judged of from another part of his speech. In speaking of the blood tax he let fall a sentence which opened up to them the interior of his heart. The sentence was this—"It may make the Irish peasant sorry for a murder unless he obtains the advantage of it." These words wanted nothing to complete the testimony, unless the usual mocking cheer of the hon. member for Cavan. Murder was not to be denounced unless eviction, unless the eviction he had described, was denounced also. But the outrages from which the people were not to be weaned, and on which the policy in Ireland was to be founded, was the process of Boycotting. Now in the first place, Boycotting was combined intimidation; in the second place, it was combined intimidation for the purpose of destroying private liberty of choice by the fear of ruin and starvation; and, in the third place, the code of Boycotting required the sanction and support of murder, which was not to be condemned. The hon. gentleman came as an apostle of a creed which was a creed of force, a creed of oppression, a creed of destruction of all liberty and the erection of a depotism on its ruins, differing from all other despotisms only in this, that it was more absolutely detached from all law, from all tradition, and from all restraint.

The debate was continued by Mr. Dawson, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Cohen, and Mr. Ritchie. Sir Stafford Northcote said at the proper time he should be prepared to express his dissatisfaction with some portions of the Irish policy of the Government, but at the present time he thought there should be no uncertain sound on the part of members of the House. The Government were engaged in a task which was more than enough to try the strength of the strongest Government which the country had ever seen. Mr. O'Donnell, at great length, continued the debate, and was followed by Mr. Borlase and Mr. Commins. The debate was then adjourned on the motion of Mr. Parnell.

On Thursday, May 25, Mr. Parnell resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Cowen's amendment. While admitting that some of the inferences drawn from Mr. Dillon's speech were natural, he maintained that they were mistaken and unjust. What had always been held by the prisoners in Kilmainham was that the settlement of the arrears question would contribute to the pacification of the country, because it would stop unjust evictions temporarily, but for the permanent settlement they looked to the transfer of the soil to the occupiers on fair terms of purchase. That was the original object of the Land League, and no one had ever contemplated dispossessing the landlords on any other terms but buying them out. As to Boycotting, he admitted that it had been abused, that it was a rough method, and that it would not have been legitimate or permissible in a self-governed country, or where the law protected the poor as well as the rich. Where the arrears question settled, he should have recommended that the agitation should be conducted within the laws applicable to England as well as Ireland.

Mr Trevelyan, referring to what he described as Mr. Parnell's remarkable speech, and especially his admission that Boycotting had been abused, reminded him that those who set an illegal movement on foot did not escape responsibility because they could not prescribe its limits.

Sir R. Cross urged that this was a moment for men to speak out decidedly without reference to party, and not to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. A man who made speeches guarded with reservations at a time like this was a traitor to his country; but at the same time he held that if the Government had taken a different course a year and a half ago this bill would not have been necessary.

Mr. Cowen's amendment was negatived, by 344 to 47, and, the House having gone into Committee on the bill, the preamble was postponed and the further progress of the bill adjourned. The House adjourned at ten minutes to two o'clock.

THE BRITISH ENVOY TO KABUL.

In the House of Commons on May 22, Mr. Onslow asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could now lay upon the table the correspondence which had taken place regarding the appointment of Afzul Khan as British Envoy to the Court of Kabul, also a copy of the instructions given to Afzul Khan as to his duties while so employed.

The Marquess of Hartington.—I have no doubt the hon. member is aware that there was some correspondence on this subject, which was contained in the papers laid before Parliament last Session. All that has happened since then has been a telegram from the Viceroy in February stating that the Ameer was willing to receive Mahmoud Afzul Khan as an Envoy from the British Government, and it has been proposed to send him in that capacity. I at once telegraphed my assent, and I believe that Afzul Khan has proceeded on his way to Kabul. I think it would not be expedient for the public service to lay the correspondence referred to on the table.

THE DERBY.

The Derby Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three year olds; colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 5lb; the second received 300 sovs and the third 150 sovs. About a mile and a half. 198 subs.

14. ††Duke of Westminster's ch f Shotover, by Hermit—Stray shot, 8st 5lb (yellow, black cap) T. Cannon 1
1. ‡Lord Bradford's b. c. Quicklime, by Wenlock—Duvernay, 8st 10lb (white, scarlet sleeves, black cap) ..... C. Wood 2
7. ‡Mr. P. Lorillard's ch c Sachem, by War Dance—Sly Boots, 8st 10lb (cherry, black hooped sleeves and cap) ..... F. Webb 3
10. Mr. H. Rymill's b c Bruce, by See Saw—Carine, 8st 10lb (cherry, black cap) ..... S. Mordan 4
6. ‡Mr. P. Lorillard's br c Gerald, by Saxon—Girl of the period, 8st 10lb (cherry, black hooped sleves, cherry cap) ..... Morgan 0
2. ‡Mr. R. S. Evans's b c Marden, by Hermit—Barchettina, 8st 10lb (orange) ..... Wyatt 0
3. ††Lord Falmouth's br f Dutch Oven, by Dutch Skater—Cantiniere, 8st 5lb (black, white sleeves, red cap) ..... F. Archer 0
4. ‡Count F. de Lagrange's ch c Executor, by Westminster—Execution, 8st 10lb (blue, red sleeves and cap) ..... J. Goater 0
5. Count F. de Lawange's ch c Beycho, by Salvator—Palmistry, 8st 10lb (blue, red sleeves, blue cap) Groves 0
8. Gen. Randolph's br c Real Grit, by Brown Bread—Lady Emily, 8st 10lb (white, green seams, white and green cap) ..... Giles 0
9. ‡Lord Rosebery's b c Gareth, by Macaroni—Lynette, 8st 10lb (primrose, rose hoops) ..... Lemair 0
11. ‡Mr. Perkins's b c Pursebearer, by Scottish Chief—Thrift, 8st 10lb (turquoise, violet sleeves and cap) J. Osborne 0
12. Duke of Hamilton's ch c Fenelon, by Flageolet—Fantaisie, 8st 10lb (cerise, French-grey sleeves and cap) ..... Watts 0
13. Major Stapylton's ch c Satrap, by Syrian—Wax, 8st. 10lb (violet, straw sleeves, black cap) Morbey 0

Mr. Lorillard declared to win with Sachem.

[The figures preceding the owners' names correspond with the numbers on the card.]

BETTING AT THE START.

9 to 4 agst Bruce	100 to 7 agst Pursebearer
11 to 2 — Shotover	100 to 7 — Fenelon
6 to 1 — Quicklime	25 to 1 — Marden
10 to 1 — Dutch Oven	25 to 1 — Gerald
100 to 8 — Executor	66 to 1 — Gareth
100 to 8 — Sachem	

PLACE BETTING.

Evens on Quicklime	3 to 1 agst Dutch Oven
Evens — Bruce	3 to 1 — Pursebearer
Evens — Shotover	4 to 1 — Executor
2 to 1 agst Fenelon	4 to 1 — Marden
5 to 2 — Sachem	

The Race.—There were two breaks away caused by Gerald's awkwardness before the lot were nicely together, and the flag fell to a faultless start, Pursebearer and Executor being the first to break the line, and showing the way for about a couple of hundred yards, when they were passed by Marden, Bruce, and Real Grit, Pursebearer going on fourth in company with Psycho, and the pair being followed by Fenelon and Sachem on the inside, whilst next in order and close up succeeded Quicklime, Gerald, and Dutch Oven, and the last two being Shotover and Satrap. Executor showed early symptoms of a strong disinclination to gallop, and though Goater called upon him with whip and spur he gradually dropped back, and was conspicuous amongst the last three before half a mile had been covered. As they went to the mile-post Marden was joined by Bruce, and the pair raced away side by side two or three lengths clear of Pursebearer, Real Grit going on fourth in front of Dutch Oven and Fenelon, with Executor, Shotover, and Satrab now the three whippers-in. But little change occurred as they strode along through the furzes, and on top of the hill the favourite and Marden, side by side, were leading four clear lengths from Pursebearer, Fenelon, and Sachem, these in turn being followed up Gerald, who soon afterwards ran into fourth place behind Pursebearer, Shotover being still in the rear with Satrap and Executor. In descending the hill the lead of Marden and Bruce was slightly diminished by Pursebearer and Gerald, to whom succeeded Fenelon and Quicklime, who in turn were separated by daylight from Dutch Oven and Real Grit, with Shotover, who had gradually been making up her leeway now next, and Satrap and Executor tailed off behind Sachem. As they commenced to make the bend at Tattenham Corner Marden again drew out with a slight advantage of the favourite, the pair coming on in close company clear of Pursebearer and Gerald, with Dutch Oven, Quicklime, and Gareth next, and Shotover in their heels at the head of the others. At the turn Bruce shied at some flying paper and running wide, took Marden out with him. Thus though Bruce held the lead when fairly in the line for home he had but little advantage of Pursebearer, who was closely hugging the rails. In his immediate track was Quicklime, and then came Dutch Oven and Gareth, with Shotover next on the top ground, and Sachem at the head of the others. After crossing the road Bruce held out signals of distress, and gave way to Quicklime, the pair coming on in advance of Gareth, Pursebearer, Dutch Oven, and Shotover. A quarter of a mile from home Gareth and Dutch Oven were in trouble, and with Pursebearer also done with, Shotover and Sachem took third and fourth places respectively. As they came to the distance Quicklime shook off the attentions of Bruce, and holding a clear lead, momentarily looked like winning, but Shotover came up hand over hand as soon as she was asked to do a little extra, and getting on terms with Lord Bradford's colt, she gradually increased her advantage, and won cleverly by three-quarters of a length; Sachem, vigorously ridden out to the end, passed the pulling-up Bruce and finished a bad third, a head in front of the favourite, who was placed fourth. Then at a clear interval came Gareth fifth, Pursebearer sixth, Dutch Oven seventh, a long way in front of Fenelon and Gerald, with Marden next, and the last three, beaten off, were Satrap, Psycho, and Executor. Time by Benson's chronograph, 2 min 45 3-5th sec. Value of the stakes, 4,800*l*.—*Sportsman*.

THE OAKS.

The Oaks Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; for three-yrs-old fillies, 8st 10lb each; the owner of the second filly to receive 300 sovs, and the third 150 sovs out of the stakes. About a mile and a half, starting at the New High Level Starting Post. One hundred and fifty subs.

6. Lord Stamford's br f Geheimniss, by Rosicrucian—Nameless (light blue, and black gold belt) T. Cannon 1
1. Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's ch f St. Marguerite, by Hermit—Devotion (scarlet) ..... C. Wood 2
4. Mr. L. de Rothschild's ch f Nellie, by Hermit—Hippia (dark blue, yellow cap) ..... Fordham 3
5. Lord Stamford's b f Incognita, by Winslow—Zelle (light blue, black and gold belt, white cap). Watts 0
7. Count F. de Lagrange's ch f Lady May, by Vestminster—Lady Emily (blue, red sleeves and cap) Gouter 0

BETTING AT STARTING.

6 to 4 on Geheimniss	11 to 2 agst Nellie.
11 — 4 agst St. Marguerite	100 — 1 — any other.

The Race.—Lady May, on the rails, made play, attended by Incognita and Geheimniss with St. Marguerite last, and in this order they passed the mile post, where Incognita drew closer to Lady May, well up with whom laid Nellie and Geheimniss. Little alteration in the above order took place until half down the hill when Lord Stamford's pair were running together clear of Nellie and St. Marguerite, and so they came to Tattenham Corner, where Geheimniss assumed the command, followed on the whip hand by Nellie, and St. Marguerite began to close up. When fairly in the line for home Nellie was well beaten, and Geheimniss drew out, followed by St. Marguerite, who was beaten with the greatest ease by two lengths; one length divided the second and third; Lady May was last. Time, 2min. 49sec.—*Evening Standard*, May 26.

The *St. Jamses's Gazette* sporting correspondent wrote on the day of the race:—"If Lord Roseberry's Kermesse had not broken down, if Lord Falmouth's Dutch Oven had retained her two-year-old form, and if the Duke of Westminster had not withdrawn Shotover, the contest would have been the most interesting ever witnessed at Epsom; and even as it is, the encounter of Lord Stamford's Geheimniss, who ran seven times as a two-year-old and never knew defeat, with Mr. Stirling Crawfurd's St. Marguerite and Mr. Leopold Rothschild's Nellie will be fraught with interest. In the one thousand Guineas, St. Marguerite won by a neck from Shotover, with Nellie only a head behind; and though excuses were made for Shotover, there can be no doubt that St. Marguerite is, if not her superior, very nearly her equal. Since that time Nellie has also made great improvement; and if Shotover had not been struck out, the contest between the trio would have been very interesting. As it is, the finish between St. Marguerite and Nellie should again be a very close one; but if it be true that Geheimniss is the superior of her stable-companion Shotover—who has been, as stated above, withdrawn—she must win for Lord Stamford his first Oaks."

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

The Marquess of Hartington, in answer to Sir G. Campbell, in the House of Commons, said the Government of India were under an obligation to the Portuguese Government to construct the Southern Mahratta Railway, and that, as they found it would not be remunerative, they were unable to place it under the usual conditions of State-constructed railways, which required that they should be remunerative; that, therefore, they had made certain concessions to the Company, but that this was not to become a precedent for the future. The principal point of difference between the arrangement now made and the old guaranteed system was that the Government retained their proprietary rights and the Company had no inducement to spend more money from the fact that the interest was guaranteed, but there was every inducement to the contrary. The Government could at the end of twenty-five years buy off the Company by paying back the amount, along with the value of the improvements on the property. The Government of India came under no obligation to adopt even a limited system of guarantee. The case had been considered entirely on its merits, and no precedent had been established for any other case.

Sir G. G. Balfour asked whether the capital of the guaranteed bodies was unlimited and what steps would be taken if the capital proved insufficient for the purpose.

The Marquess of Hartington was afraid he could not go into these questions in detail (cheers.) But if it was necessary, the Government would require to help to find the capital.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN, C.S.I.

Lieut.-Colonel Oliver Beauchamp Coventry St. John, C.S.I., upon whom Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Oliver St. John, and a kinsman of Lord St. John of Bletshoe; his mother is Helen, daughter of Mr. John Young, and widow of Mr. Henry Anson Nutt. He was born in the year 1837, entered the Army in 1856 as a second lieutenant in the Bengal Corps of Engineers, became first lieutenant in 1858, was promoted to a captaincy in 1869, and became major in 1876. For some time he was employed as assistant in the construction of the electric telegraph in Persia; subsequently he held the appointment of Resident at Candahar. Colonel St. John married, in 1869, Janet, fourth daughter of the late Mr. James Ormond, of Abingdon Berks. —*The Times*.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN ASIA.

A telegram to the *Standard* from its St. Petersburg correspondent states:—

Further news from Askabad reports that the first Russian trade caravan to Merv was so successful that a second one is about to be despatched thither on the road to Bokhara, as it has also been discovered that the road from Askabad to Bokhara, by way of Merv, is the best and shortest one for commercial traffic.

The principal articles of trade appear to be ornaments, small iron and copper utensils, and kerosine, while the imports sent in return from Bokhara through Merv are expected to consist principally of cotton. The Mervians guarantee a free and unmolested passage for the Russian caravans to Bokhara and to generally continue peacefully disposed to the Russians. They recently delivered up on demand a quantity of goods and a number of camels, which they had captured last year from a caravan on the road from Khiva to Askabad.

The Tekkes from Merv are profoundly astonished at the wonders of the Trans-Caspian Railway.

At the end of last month a caravan of five hundred camels arrived at Kizil Arvat from Khiva, and the Khevians say that if the safety of the caravans is guaranteed all the commerce of Khiva will come to Kizil Arvat. As that point is about two hundred versts nearer Khiva than Krasnavodsk, and the road is very convenient, it is plain that the Trans-Caspian Railway is beginning to concentrate the commercial movements between Russia and Turkestan.

The fortress of Merv is said to be armed with a number of modern cannon.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND CETEWAYO.

The *Daily News* of May 25 says:—"In the House of Commons last evening Mr. Courtney, in reply to a question put by Mr. Dillwyn, stated that no promise had been made to Cetewayo to bring him to England. We are requested to publish the following extract from a letter written by Cetewayo, in which he gives his account of the matter:—'Sir Hercules Robinson invited me to Government House on the 26th of September to tell me that I must wait till April next, and then I could go to England. He said the Home Government had said so. They said it would be too cold for me in winter, and I could enjoy myself at that time. The Governor treated me very kindly, and said that although he was very sorry that I had to wait so long, yet he was very glad that my going to England would be in summer.' We are informed that the charge of breach of faith which has been made against the Colonial Office does not rest upon this statement alone, but that other facts connected with the same transaction will be brought to light in the debate on the motion of which Sir Wilfrid Lawson has given notice."

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

The *fêtes* in connection with the opening of the St. Gothard Tunnel were brought to a close yesterday (May 25) by a farewell festival in honour of the German and Italian Deputies and other distinguished persons who have participated in the ceremonies of the week. We have heard much during the last few days of the great engineering difficulties the constructors of the Tunnel have had to encounter and overcome in the realisation of their enterprise. But it must not be forgotten that these were not the only impediments against which the constructors of the Tunnel have had to contend. The project, when first started, excited much jealousy and opposition in Switzerland, and it was viewed with something more than coldness by France. Had it not been for the new chapters in European history opened by the years 1870 and 1871, it is morally certain that the international gathering at Lucerne this week would never have taken place. The Mont Cenis Tunnel was opened in September, 1871; the St. Gothard Tunnel was commenced in October, 1872. The Unification both of Italy and of Germany must be associated with the inception and the conclusion of the work. If Cavour had not lived to guarrantee the accomplishment of his political mission, and if Prince Bismark had not been in a position, after the results of the Franco-Prussian War, to suppress French and Austrian antagonism, and to silence the internal disputes of the Swiss themselves, the St. Gothard Tunnel would not exist. For these reasons it must be regarded not only as a triumph of engineering skill, but as a monument of the political progress of nations. Its object, according to the terms of the official programme, is "to promote intercourse between Switzerland, Germany, and Italy; to invigorate the meritime and commercial power of Italy; to give new life to the old commercial highway of the Rhine; and to reduce the distance between Germany and the Mediterranean coasts." Genoa will now be almost as fully available for the purposes of German traffic as if it were a German port. The new St. Gothard route will, in fact, establish the same relations between Germany and Genoa as the Semmering and Brenner Railway have established between Germany on the one hand, and Venice and Trieste on the other. The chief political and commercial advantages of the Tunnel will therefore accrue to Italy and the Fatherland. It is intelligible that France should not regard this process with complete satisfaction. Germany has of late years been united by the closest military and political ties to Austria, and by ties not less close of a political and commercial character to Italy. It may, therefore, will be that the completion of the St. Gothard Tunnel should serve to increase the isolation of France. At the same time, there is no reason why France should not participate in many of its benefits. Eastern France is prolific in manufactures and industries. The St. Gothard Tunnel will afford a more direct road for their exportation to other parts of the Continent than any that now exists. It will place similar opportunities at the disposal of Holland and Belgium, and even of Russia. Nor will it be less convenient for passenger traffic. The St. Gothard route will be shorter for travellers from the French and English capitals to North ern and Southern Italy than the Mont Cenis route or the Brenner. It will also be far more attractive. Its natural beauties surpass those of its competitors; and if the business arrangements are well made, it can scarcely fail to divert a great portion of the passenger and merchandise traffic of Europe into a fresh channel.—*Standard*.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, May 26.)

Admiralty, 23rd May, 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—

Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Hospitals and Fleet, J. Cotton, M.D., has been placed on the Retired List from the 18th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Inspr.-Genl. of Hospitals and Fleets.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, May 26.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 26th May, 1882.

Royal Artillery, Col. R. H R. Rowley has retired with the honorary rank of Major-Genl., on retired pay, receiving a gratuity, and not as notified in the Gazette of 11th Oct., 1881.

Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. F. G. Ravenhill has been placed upon half-pay on appointment as a Col. on the Staff.

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. G. E. Maule retires upon retired pay.

Capt. and Bt. Major C. F. H. Fort retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Major W. A. Roberts, from Supnmry. to the Estabt., to be Major, vice A. B. Davies, retired.

Capt. and Adjt. J. E. Josselyne from Supnmry. to the Estabt., to be Capt., vice W. P. Platt, promoted Major half-pay.

Capt. and Adjt. H. G. Newcome, from Supnmry. to the Estabt, to be Capt. vice J. R. C. Sclater, retired.

Capt. W. J. Clarke, from Supnmry. to the Estabt. to be Capt., vice C. H. H. Mayne, placed upon the Seconded List for service on the Staff.

Capt. F. N. M. Skinner, from Supnmry to the Estabt. to be Capt. vice D. C. Dean-Pitt, placed upon the Seconded List for service on the Staff.

Capt. and Adjt F. H. Taylor to be Capt. upon the Seconded List for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Arty.

Capt. and Adjt. G. R. Hadaway to be Capt. upon the Seconded List, for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Arty.

Lieut. A. Burton to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Arty.

Lieut. H. Burton to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List, for service as an Adjt. of Auxy Arty.

To be Quartermaster.—Sergt-Major G. Cook, to complete Estabt; Qrmr-Sergt. J. Munro, to complete Baty. Sergt-Major W. Paton, vice W. A. Estabt; Chittick, retired; and Coast Brigade, Lieut, T. W. Kirkbridge to be Capt., vice G. Groves, retired.

Memoranda.

Lieut-Genl. A. T. Philipotts, Col. Comdt. R. A., has been placed upon the Retired List, under Article 106 of the Royal Warant of 11th March, 1882, with the honorary rank of Genl.

Lieut-Genl. Sir J. H. Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., Col. Comdt R. A., upon the Retired List, to have the honorary rank of Genl.

The following promotions to be made in succession to Lieut-Genl. Sir J. H. Lefory, K.C.M.G., C.B., Col. Comdt., R. A., placed upon the Retired List:—

Major-Genl. Sir E. B. Hamley, K.C.M.G., C.B., R. A., to be Lieut-Genl.

Col. C. R. O. Evans, from the Seconded List, R. A., to be Major-Genl.

India Office, 26th May, 1882.

H. M. has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the S. C. and I. M. F. made by the Govts in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieut-Cols.—Major H. P. P. Nash and Major A. Bloomfield.

To be Majors.—Capts. W. F. Trotter, A. D. Stretell, T. Deane, and J. A. Little.

Bengal Army.

Cavalry.

To be Major.—Capt. R. Bartholomew.

Infantry.

To be Col.—Lieut-Col R. W. Elton.

To be Majors.—Capt. and Bt. Majors A. S. Roberts and J. T. Welchman.

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieut-Cols.—Majors W. Anderson, E. G. Morrogh, A. M. Lys, and E. A. Wood.

To be Major.—Capt. C. H. Sheppard.

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieut-Cols.—Majors R. M. Lloyd, J. G. E. Griffith, and E. Cunningham.

To be Majors.—Capts. W. B. Seton and J. De B. Lynch.

Brevet.

To be Cols.—Lieut-Cols. R. A. C. Hunt, Bom. Infy.; C. S. Sturt, Bom. Infy.; R. M. Chambers, Bom. Infy., J. C. W. Bruce, Mad. Infy.

To be Lieut-Col.—Capt. and Bt. Major A. P. Currie, Bom. Cavy.

Alteration of Rank.

The promotion of Lieut-Col. A. Phelps, Bom. Infy., to the rank of Col. by Bt., is antedated to Jany., 1879.

POLITICAL EDUCATION OF BENGAL.

We have received a copy of the annual report of the Indian Association (Calcutta) for the year 1880-81, in which we find the following with reference to the "Political Education of the Country":—

It was not with the discussion of public questions alone that the Committee were occupied throughout the year. However important these questions might be in themselves, the Committee thought that if they were to confine their attention exclusively to the consideration of such questions, one of the leading objects of the Association would remain unfulfilled. It has been the constant endeavour of the Indian Association to spread political knowledge throughout the country. Indeed, in their opinion this portion of the programme of their work is of greater importance than the mere criticism of any passing measure of Government. On entering office therefore they lost no time in sending agents to the mofussil to carry out this object and to form organisations amongst the people wherever practicable. With this view Babu Dwaraka Nath Ghosh was deputed to visit the districts of Farridpore, Pabna and Barisal. Through his exertions two Branch Associations were established in the course of the year, one at Serajgung and the other at Pubna. A new Association was also established at Meerat last year. All these Associations have been duly affiliated to the Indian Association. Babu Kali Prasanna Bhattacharjee was sent to the District of Naddia in order to work amongst the masses. He was assisted in this work by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea and Dwarka Nath Ganguli, who were present at a very large meeting of the ryots held at Meherpore, at which it was resolved to form organizations of the ryots in the Nuddea district. The Committee are glad to be able to record that no less than four Associations have been established in the distict of Naddia among the ryots in the course of past year. The ryots everywhere have begun to take a lively interest in the work of the Association. They now and then come down to Calcutta to confer with the members of the Association and keep regular correspondence with the office. The following is the list of Branch and Affiliated Associations on the 31st of Dec. last:—

1, The Indian Association of Lahore; 2, The Indian Association of Cawnpore; 3, The Indian Association of Allahabad; 4, The Bogra Association; 5, The Mymensing Association; 6, The Indian Association of Meherpore; 7, The Indian Association of Bhazanghata; 8, The Contai Association; 9, The Senhatty Association, Jessore; 10, The Indian Association of Furridpore; 11, The Kumarkhali Association; 12, The Indian Association of Serajgunge; 13, The Indian Association of Krishnagore; 14, The Indian Association of Hoseinpore, Mymensingh; 15, The Indian Association of Tamlook; 16, The Indian Association of Midnapore; 17, The Indian Association of Mahisadal; 18, The Indian Association of Pubna; 19, The Meerat Association; 20, The Indian Association of Burdwan; 21, The Katdaha Association; 22, The People's Association of Khulna, Jessore; 23, The Indian Association, Kirtipasha, Barisal; 24, The Sylhet National Assembly; 25, The Indian Association of Jessor; 26, The Gangni Association, Naddia; 27, The Harirampur Association, Naddia; 28, The Chaprah Association, Naddia; 29, The Deradi Association, Naddia.